THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 24 JUNE, 1837. [NO. 9406.

FOR LONDON.—The well known A. I. *Ship Columbia*, of 508 Tons, Register, *Henry Thornton* Commander. Has excellent accommodations, for passengers and will sail early in July. For freight or passage Apply to *Captain Thornton* on board or at the office of

GISBORNE MENZIES AND Co.

Rampart Row 24th June 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The fine A. I. Ship *Childe Harold*, G. WILLS, Commander, has good accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will have quick dispatch. For Freight or passage, Apply to

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Rampart Row, 20th June, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The ship *Madras*, of 600 Tons, QUINTON, Commander; will have quick despatch.—Has very superior accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

N. B. This ship is open for offer for sale or charter.

Rampart Row, 24th June, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship *Mary Bibby*, 300 tons, CUMMING, Commander; will have quick despatch.—Has good accommodations for passengers; for passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 24th June, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing Ship *Malabar*, E. SOUTHWARD Commander, 687, Tons Register, has very superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon. Apply at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co.—Bombay, 24th June, 1837.

FOR CHINA.—The fine new Ship *Slains Castle*, 600 Tons, JAMES PETRIE, Commander; having three fourths of her Cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.—For Freight apply to Capt. PETRIE or Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co.—Bombay, 24th June, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the Last Will and Testament of *George Pennington*, late of Bombay British Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Richard Farmer Hart*, Executor therein named, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 21st day of June, 1837.

J. P. LARKINS,—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

NOTICE,—Sealed Tenders for the supply of one Thousand five hundred Coombs of Bombay Salt at the rate of 77 Cochin parahs per Coomb, for the use of the Cochin Government, will be received by the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin until the 30th August next, and the most advantageous offer accompanied by a security for the due fulfilment of the same will be accepted. Tenders will be opened in this office on the 1st of September next, when either the parties making the tenders or their agents must be present.—

The Salt to be delivered at Muttoncherry in Cochin by the 30th of December next, when payment for the same will be made.

The Sea Custom duty at Cochin on the above quantity and expenses for landing the same will be paid by the Cochin Government.

T. VENCATA SOOBIA, *Dewan.*

Ernacollum in Cochin, Huzoor Cutcherry, 5th June, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s[illegible] 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 24th June, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent*, *No* .11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Lotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

ON SALE.—Chain Cables and Anchors complete, apply at the office of Mess. W. Nicol & Co.—*Rampart row*, 24*th June* 1837.

PROCLAMATION.—*Bombay to Wit.*—By virtue of a precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the sessions of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, will be holden before the supreme court of judicature, at Bombay, at the court house, on Wednesday the 5th day of July next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all treasons, murders, and other felonies, perjuries, trespasses, and other crimes and misdemeanors, had, done, or committed, within the town and island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all treasons, murders, felonies, forgeries, perjuries, crimes, extortions, misdemeanors, trespasses, wrongs, oppressions, had, done, and committed, by any of His Majesty's British subjects, in any of the territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the said government of Bombay, or within any of the dominions of the native Princes of India, in alliance with the said government.

And also, that, at the same time and place will be holden a session of admiralty, for the trial of all treasons, murders, piracies, robberies, trespasses, misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the high seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the court. Dated this twentieth day of June, in the seventh year of the reign of His Majesty King William IV.

J. L. JOHNSON,—*Sheriff.*

ઢંઢેરો—(શ્રી•મુમબઇમાં) કું•ઢંઢેરો•ઠરા ચ•તથા•ખબર•કીઆંથી•જાહેર•ઠરાવ્યું•શ્રી મુમબઇની•જ્યુડીકેટરની•કુપરીમ•કોરટ• આગલ•શેશંન•બેશશે•જે•ઠેકાણે•કોરટ•ભ રેચ•તેજ•ધેરમો•શ્રી•મુંમબઇનાં•કોટ•મધે ઇવારને•દીને•તારીખ ૫ મી • જુલાઇ • આવતા•મહીનાં•નીએ•ઠલાઠ ૧૧ નાં•પેહેલે પોહોરનાં•શેશંન•ભરાશે ❀

અને•તેજ•જગો•કુપર•તેજ•વેલાએ•આદ મીરાલટી•શેશંન•એટલેજે•દરીઆવરદી•ખાતા નાં•નેઆવની•શલા•બેશશે•શાશાકુઠે•જેકો ઇ•માંણશનો•ટંટો•અથવા•ખુંન•અથવા•વાં ફાંણમોની•ચોરી•અથવા•દરીઆનાં•ચાંચી આ•ચોરો•અથવા•તરકટ•અથવા•ફરેઠ•બીજી તકશીરનો•દાવો•હોએ•તેહનો•નેઆવ•ઠાંડે ❀

અને•કું•શરીક•ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપુચજે જેઠોઇ•માંણશનો•ટંટો•ઇઆ•ચોરી•ઇઆ• ખુન•ઇઆ•તરકત•ઇઆ•ફરએઠ•ઠંઇ•બીજી તકશીરનો•દાવો•હોએ•તે•માંણશ•પોતાનો ખુદો•ખરો•ઠરવા•શાકુ•જે•દાહાડો•કુપર•છા પેલોછે•તે•દાહડે•તથા•કુપર•છાપેલા•ઠેકાણે તાંહાં•તેહનાં•ગુવાડી•અગાર•શાહેદી•આપે અને•પોતે•હાજર•થાએ•અને•તેવાં•માંણશો કોરટનાં•હોકમ•વગર•કોરટમાંથી•જાએ • નહી— તારીખ ૨૦ મી • જુન • તથા • અંગરેજનાં•પાદશાહ•કુલીઅમ•ચોથાનુ• વરશ•શાતમુ ❀

જે—એલ—જનશંન—શરીક

THE SECOND CALCUTTA LOTTERY FOR 1837.—A few tickets and shares n the above Lottery, are for sale at *Byramjee Nesservanjee Dantra's*, at the office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.* at the following prices, viz:—

Whole ticket.....at rupees		108
Half ditto.....	"	54
Quarter ditto.....	"	27
One-eighth ditto....	"	13½

Terms—Cash.—Gentlemen at outstations are requested to include the amount of postage in their remittance.

The drawing of the above Lottery will commence on the 1st July, 1837.

Bombay, 23d June, 1837.

HYDERALLY CASSEEMJEE AND SON'S, have the pleasure to announce that they have opened for sale a Trunk of Boots and Shoes fom the well known house of Stunts, also some Europe Candles, imported by the recent arrival from London.—Bombay, 24th June, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. *Frith and Co.* will sell by public auction, on Monday next, the 26th Instant, at ½ past 4 o'clock P. M. a House and ground at Matoonga, near tae Village of Nagon on the left of the high road leading to Sion, and close to a garden formerly belonging to the late Moolna Feroozee, Parsee Priest; the above contains by estimation about ninety nine thousand square feet.

TERMS.—Twenty per cent of the purchase money to be paid by the purchaser on the lot being knocked down, the remainder to be paid on the following day.—Nesbit Lane, 24th June, 1837.

NOTICE.—ALLSOPP'S, BASS'S AND HODGSON'S ALE of the October brew, and of the best quality in the market, on sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Frith and Co.* at a moderate price.—Nesbit Lane, 24th June, 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION, on Wednesday next, the 28th instant, Messrs. *Frith, and Co.* will submit for sale by public auction, at their Rooms at 11 A. M. the undermentioned goods viz. the remainder of an Invoice of Glass Ware, consisting of 1st., 2nd and 3rd size Glass Bottom Vase Lamps with Burners &c. complete handsome double branch Wall Shades, (engraved Shades) complete. Vase Lamps and Wall Shades incomplete. The remainder of an Invoice of Jewellery, Pieces of Long Cloth, Crape and Colored Velvet, a few Bolts of Bengal Canvas, an Invoice of Drab Hats, an Invoice of Sailors Hats, English Boots, Violins, a quantity of small Looking Glasses, Hoffman's superior Jams and Jellies, Bottled Fruit, Hams, Fancy Walking Sticks, a case of Musical Glasses &c. &c.

AT NOON.

20 Casks of Rejected Beer and at 1 P. M. A serviceable Buggy, Horse and Harness together with any other Cattle or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbit Lane, 24th June, 1837.

TO BE SOLD by public auction, on Monday, the 26th Instant, on account of the concerned at *Ramjee Chatoor's* warehouse near Bazar Gate, a quantity of Bengal Rice in bags, landed from the *Ship Adelaide* in a damaged state.

આવતા•શોમવારે•તારીખ ૨૬ મી•ચાલ તા•મહીનાંનીએને•દીને•જે•નીચે•તેને•ફરા બે•એઠ•જહો•ભંગાલી•ચોખા•ની•ગુનનો • જાહેર•લીલાંકુ•ઠરીને•બજારનાં•દરવાજા • આગલ•રામજી•ચતુરની•વખારમો•વેચશે • તે•દાંમીજ•થાઇ•બારઠ•અદીલેડ•કુપરથી• ઉતરેલીછે ❀

NOTICE.—LETTERS being frequently sent to *Captain Grindlay's* Agency in London, without the address (which are not in all cases procurable) their delivery is consequently delayed, possibly causing great inconvenience, it is therefore recommended for convenience, that all parties should *immediately on their arrival in England* communicate their addresses to the Army Agency, 16 Cornhill, or 8, St. Martin's Place Charing Cross, where they will be registered.—Bombay, 10th February, 1837.

CAPTAIN GRINDLAY has shipped by the *Childe Harold*, a small parcel of superior Sherry of the same quality as selected and shipped by him last year by the *Mermaid*, and consigned to Messrs. *Leckie, and Co.* For sale at ~~Rs~~ 18 per dozen in 6 dozen and 3 dozen cases.

Messrs. *Leckie, and Co.* will receive and register orders for the same quality of Wine to be supplied from future shipments, after the present stock is disposed of.—Bombay, 24th June, 1837.

JUST PUBLISHED.—No XXVI. of the Quarterly ARMY LIST; corrected up to 30th April, 1837. Printed on Europe paper.—Price 3 Rupees.—Courier office, 17th June, 1837.

FOR SALE AT THE COURIER OFFICE.—The Oriental Sporting Magazine from No. 7 to 20 each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Lading ₰ set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, ₰ set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itenerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0
LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon mode,

FOR SALE.—At YATES and Co. a number of Europe Dogs just imported per Ship *Huddersfield*.—Price and Particulars at the advertizers.

CLARETS of 1828, from Monsr. *P. A. Bouscasse laine* of Bordeaux: ~~Rs~~

LABORIE' Cos.	few dozen Pints.....	9
	and do. Quarts.....	15
Chateau Guyonnet do. do.....		10

Generally esteemed wines by quantities of not less than three dozen of each kind. Apply to *A. Willaume*, Military square, 10th June, 1837.

AUCTION.—This day Saturday the 24th June 1837 at 11 A. M. will be sold by public Auction for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

The Sails, Spars, Rigging, Cordage, Water Casks, Provisions, and others Stores of the Ship Ranger stranded near Boree Bunder.

The Articles will be put up in lots to suit purchasers, if required a deposit of twenty per cent. to be made at the time of Sale the remainder of the purchase money to be paid on the goods being taken away, which must be done within three days after the sale, otherwise they will be resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser, and the deposit forfeited.

For further particulars apply to GEORGE S. KING or to H. YATES AND Co.—*The Auctioneers.*

AUCTION.—This day, Saturday the 24th June at 3 P. M., to be sold on the Musjed Bunder for the benefit of those whom it may concern, about 64 Bales and 104 Half Bales of Cotton saved from the wreck of the Ship Ranger all more or less damaged.

If required a deposit of twenty per cent to be made at the time of sale, the remander of the purchase money to be paid on the goods being taken away which must be done within three days after the sale, otherwise they will be resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser and the deposit forfeited.

For further particulars apply to GEORGE S. KING, or to H. YATES AND Co. *Auctioneers.*

AUCTION—To be sold by public Auction on the Boree Bunder on Tuesday next, the 27th instant, at 2 P. M. for the benefit of those whom it may concern.

The Hull of the ship *Ranger* as it now lays stranded near Boree Bunder, together with about 30 tons of Iron Kentledge and about 7 tons of Coals, now on board.

For further particulars apply to G. S. KING. or to H. YATES AND Co.—*The Auctioneers.*

AUCTION.—To be Sold by public auction, for the benefit of those concerned, at the Musjed Bunder Custom House, on Monday next the 26th June at 11 P. M. a quantity of Cotton, Wool, Pepper, Gums, deer horns, Elephants Teeth, saved from the wreck of the RICHARD WALKER, more or less damaged; a deposit of 20 per cent will be required, and the goods to be cleared and paid for within 3 days, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the goods resold on account of the parties—Bombay 22nd June 1837.

Further particulars at DIROM CARTER & Co, or to H. YATES & CO. *The Auctioners.*

AUCTION.—To be Sold by Public Auction, for the benefit of those concerned, at the Musjed bunder Custom House, on Monday next the 26th June at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Hull and Stores of the Ship *Richard Walker*, the former, as she lays stranded and the stores, in the Custom House.—Bombay 20th June 1837.

Further particulars at DIROM CARTER snd Co. or to H. YATES and Co.—*The Auctioneers.*

AUCTION.—To be sold by auction on Tuesday next the 27th at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the wreck of the late Ship *Briton* as she lays on the rocks off Colabah near the Gun Carriage Manufactory.

At the same time will be sold in a Godown "opposite the wreck" belonging to *Bomanjee Bazanjee* Cabrau, a quantity of Stores, saved from the wreck of the above vessel consisting of Spars, Sails, Rigging, Paints provisions and various other Stores.

Further particulars at W. NICOL AND Co. or to H. YATES, AND Co. the Auctioneers.

AUCTION.—To be sold by public Auction at the Custom house bunder on Thursday the 29th current at 2 P. M. for the benefit of those concerned, the Sails, Spars, Water Casks, salt and other provisions, &c. belonging to the Barque *Great Harwood* on shore off the Castle.

The articles will be put in lots to suit purchasers, twenty five per cent to be paid down if required, and remainder when the articles are cleared away which must be done within 48 hours after sale, or they will be resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser and the deposit forfeited.

The Hull and Masts of the Vessel will be sold on the following day (Friday), at thesame hour, for particulars, apply to EDMOND BIBBY and Co. or to H. YATES and Co. *The Auctioneers.*

AUCTION.—On Thursday next the 29th will be sold by public Auction at the Warehouse of Yates and Co. the private and Cuddy Stores of different Commanders of Vessels the same comprize—Wearing apparel, Stores of almost every description, a valuable quantity of Rum, Beer, Wine, and Brandy, bis cuit flour, and some excellent preserved meats,—Meadow Street, 24th June 1837.

YATES AND Co.—Have received for sale the following Superior Articles; —Fishing Rods and lines, Hunting Saddles, Ladies Saddles, Racing ditto, Hussar do., Carriage, Tandem, Curricle, and Buggy harness, Spare chifney bits, Girths, Martingales, Sursingles, Head Stall Reins, single and double; Gig and Chariot Lamps, Silk and Cotton Ladies' and Gentlemen's stockings, Colored kid Gloves, White Cotton Gloves, Berlin ditto, Patent braces, Double and single cotton Night Caps, Children's worsted shoes, very superior Black and Green Tea and Sugar-Candy, Manilla Cigars, Bengal Goracho, and an assortmeut of China paintings and other China Ornaments; water filterers.

A large assortment of fresh stores, Comprising Hams, Pine, Gloucester, Stilton and Chedder Cheeses, Pickles, Sauces, Anchovy and herring paste, Chrystal, Table and Tarragon Vinegar, Bottled fruits of almost every description, Isinglass, Bristol tripe, Salt Beef, and Pork in Small Kegs, Excellent red and white herrings, Dried Apples, Preserved Pears, and Plumbs, Ox Tongues in kegs of 6. 10 and 12; Roasted and Boiled meats of almost every description, Wax Candles. Wiltshire Bacon, Bloom raisins, capital cylinder Gunpowder, Irish and Sotch Whisky, a few canisters of fresh Sprats; of Noyeaus, different sorts, prunes preserved in Liqueurs, Brandy fruits, English biscuits, Scotch Potatoes, Speldings, preserved Carrots, Turnips, and Parsnips.

ALSO,—Hodgson's and Bass's Beer in Hogsheads and Butts at 60 rupees per Hdd. Warranted.

Shipping supplied with every descriptiou of ship stores, Rope, Canvas, pitch, tar, Bulls eyes, deck lights, spars, timber, live stock of every description, cabin stores and ship chandlery in general.

A quantity of ship biscuit, salt Beef and Pork are on sale at a moderate rate.

A Capital English Cow: also English Oats.

Messes or families obliging us with their commands shall be liberally treated with articles of the best quality, and supplied, if to be procured on the Island.—Medows Street.

PISTOLS.—From *Thomas Jackson Mortimer, 34 St. James Street, London*, and warranted with his name on each as Maker.

1 Pair best Duelling Pistols in Mahogany Cases, with complete apparatus, detonating locks	Rs	400
1 do. do. do. do. do. flint locks	"	300
1 do. best Cavalry holster Pistols, complete, detonating locks	"	250
1 do. do. do. do. do. flint locks	"	200
1 do. do. double barrel Pocket Pistols complete	"	200
1 do. do. flint lock Pocket Pistols	"	90

Apply at the Office of Messrs. *Skinner* and Co.—Dady's Buildings, 21st June, 1837.

TENNENT'S GLASGOW BEER.—On Sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. *Skinner*, and Co., just landed, ex *Carnatic*; this highly esteemed

Beer at 45 Rupees in Hhds. &c.
25 " in Qr. Casks.

Dady's Buildings, 21st June, 1837.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. *Skinner and Co.* wrought Iron Chain Cables of different sizes,—Hawse Pipes, stern and deck ditto, and windlasses.—Dady's Buildings, 24th June, 1837.

ON Sale, a few best finished double barrelled Guns, with Apparatus complete, in Mahogany cases, from Mr. Chas. Moore, of St. James's Street, London, Price Rs. 500 each, for Cash. Apply to *Curnunund Sadasewjee*, at the Office of Messrs. *Forbes, and Co.*

C. S. has also for sale, a few copper Tubes, at Rs. 20 per Mille.—Bombay, 24th June, 1837.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES, AND Co. a few butts of Sherry, from Messrs. Ruskin, Telford, and Domecy, at Rs. 450 ₹ butt, also a few pipes of Madeira from Messrs. Murdoch, Shortridge, and Co. at Rs 500 ₹ pipe.—Terms, Cash. —Bombay, 24th June, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Bleached Canvas, from No. 1 to 6, at the godowns of Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY AND Co.—Rampart Row, 24th June, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. *Edmond, Bibby* and Co., Anchors and Cables received per *Madras*, from London, —Rampart Row, 24th June 1837.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of *Messrs. Edmond, Bibby and Co.*, Sherry Wine of superior quality in Hhds. and quarter casks, received per *Carnatic*, also Port Wine of superior quality, Rs. 20 per Doz. Cash.—Rampart Row, 24th June, 1837.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Dirom, Carter and Co.*, Ind and Smiths Beer, Rs. 60 ₹ Hhd. and a quantity of Burtons' Gunpowder in 1lb. Cannisters, just received ₹ Scourfield from London.—Bombay, 24th June, 1837.

ON SALE—4 Superior Greyhound Bull 1 Terrier.

Just received Ex Lady East, apply to Capt. *Emery* at Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.*, office.—Bombay, 23d June, 1837.

IND & SMITH'S PALE ALE. As an undue prejudice appears to exist at this Presidency against Ind and Smiths Beer, which is held in so much repute in the Calcutta and Madras markets, the various Colonies, and by Commanders of ships, and which only requires to be more known in this market to remove that prejudice, and to give it a more extensive consumption, we can confidently warrant it to be rivaled by none, that is imported here" either in point, of colour or quality, and that it will keep much longer in Bottle than any other Beer that comes to this market" and we are of opinion that the subjoined extracts of letters which have been handed to us by that highly respectable House will bear us out in our assertions as well as prove the general estimation in which this Beer is held.

THOS. JEFFRIES AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 23d June, 1837.

" *Calcutta, September*, 6, 1831."

'Your Ale, we are glad to say, is much approved by most people; and eventually we hope to see a more extensive consumption of it here. We would recommend your following up your shipments with great confidence. Two great advantages your Beer possesses over all others, are, there is very little ullage on arrival;—and it is found to keep much longer in bottle than HODGSON'S, or any other Beer that comes to this market."

'You have exactly hit the colour; it is perfect amber, and as sound as beer can be. In short, it appears you have hit the grand secret, for we have detected it's being sold for HODGSON'S, which we have stopped whenever we could."

'J. CLIFTON."

Extract from ANTHONY DUNLOP, Esq., *Madras*; *October*, 20, 1331.

" IND & SMITH'S twenty casks ₹ Elphinstone, required but one to fill up; and I have sold nineteen at 95 rupees ₹ cask, to the Commissariat here, and will send account of sales soon. If they continue steadily to brew as good and sound as hitherto, I have no doubt but they will gain a first-rate name."

" I certify, that on the voyage of the Sesostris, from London to Madras, in 1832-3, I took 150 dozen of IND & SMITH'S Pale Ale, which proved of most excellent quality; every bottle proving sound, and the passengers stated that they had never drank better Beer in their lives."

" ALEXANDER YATES, *Commander*."

" London; 11th Oct. 1833."

" Messrs. IND & SMITH, Brewers, Romford."

" GENTLEMEN,—" I deem it but an act of justice to give you an account of the issue of our purchase of sixty hogsheads of Beer from you in March last, and the result enables me to do it with much pleasure. The supplies at St. Helena were amply provided for from HODGSON'S & Co. from the Hon. Company's stores, at 7 guineas ₹ hogshead. The consumption at that place is very trifling; but we found a ready sale for part of yours, at 7 guineas and £7. 10s., and it was highly esteemed, indeed none could excel it. At Prince of Wales' Island, we sold great part of the remainder, 30 spanish dollars per hogshead; and at Malacca the whole at 35 and 40 not one cask the least objectionable as to quality, nor did any of them require filling up;—these are I think two things that seldom occur. I never knew an instance of it before. I have no hesitation in saying that the purchasers were as much pleased with it as I hope you will be in hearing of its fate. I have seen Captain Manderson, of the Charles Grant, (my old friend and shipmate,) who speaks equally well of the small shipment he made from you. Those whom I sold to, readily offered to write you their sentiments, which I have no doubt they will perform, as it is nothing more than I think you deserve."

I am, &c.

JAMES THOMPSON."

" H. C. S. Windsor, Singapore;
20th Sept., 1832."

Extract of a Letter from the 1st Regiment.

" Palamestfah, 12th July, 1834."

The IND & SMITH'S Beer has been much approved of, and we wish you to send us the usual quantity with each half-yearly supply."

" Messrs. IND & SMITH."

" London, 7th February, 1834."

" GENTLEMEN,—" It is very gratifying to me to be able to inform you of the general satisfaction the quality of your Beer has given to the passengers of the Royal William, both in the voyage to and from Madras. Every bottle shipped in London was of a very superior description, well up, and fit for use; while not a bottle was broken: and the quantity shipped in bulk was bottled off at Madras, and drank on the homeward passage, which proved equally good. indeed, I have no hesitation in saying, that I consider it equal in quality to any of HODGSON'S, and such I may say is the general opinion of my passengers."

" I am, &c.

" GEORGE IRELAND,—" *Com. Royal William*."

Extract of a Letter from Messrs. LAMB AND Co. *of Sydney, 28th December*, 1833.

" I have for some days past used IND and SMITH'S Ale you recommended: and beg you will do me the favor to keep another hogshead of it for me. It appears to me to be a mild agreeable tasted Beer, more stomachic and less heady than Hodgson's; and, to my taste, much preferable during our summer season. All who have drank it give it the preference over all other beer in the colony."

" Messrs. IND AND SMITH."

" GENTLEMEN,—" I have the pleasure to state, that the Bottled Beer shipped on board the Mary Ann, for the use of my table, was better than any I ever recollect to have had before, inasmuch as it is the only Beer bottled in this country fit for use on the homeward passage"

" I am, &c.

" London; July 17, 1835." " W. HORNBLOW."

" London; October 21st, 1835."

" Messrs. IND AND SMITH,"

" GENTLEMEN,—" In reply to your inquiry relative to a quantity of bottled Ale put on board my Ship, for passengers use, on her late voyage to Madras, Calcutta, and Bombay; I have much pleasure in having to state, that it was not only highly approved of by my passengers, but was distinguished as preferable to the Ales of some other Houses, for its peculiar lightness, and was generally taken for HODGSON'S best."

" I am, &c.

" JOSEPH ANDREWS,—" *Com. Ship Andromache*."

ON SALE.—Imported per " *Scourfield*," Ind and Smiths, Pale Ale, of October Brew, and recommended to be superior to any imported " *this season*" to this Market, Basses excepted, price 60 Rupees per Hogshead, Cash, apply to

THOS. JEFFERIES AND Co.

Nesbit Lane, 24th June, 1837.

THE INDIA JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Published Monthly, 16 Rs. per annum, payable in advance

OPINION OF THE MEDICAL PRESS.

WE have, we confess, been no less surprised than gratified by the perusal of this journal. We were by no means prepared for so much original matter and so much clever and spirited writing as it contains. It is extremely creditable to the editors, and speaks well for the zeal and intelligence of our medical brethren as a body in our Indian empire, to whom this journal must be invaluable. We are much struck by the novelty and importance of many of the original communications on medical subjects.—*British and Foreign Medical Review*.

" It is likely to be of service to the profession in that quarter, for it stimulates the indifferent to exertion, and affords opportunities to the zealous for distinction. It is conducted by Mr. Corbyn with professional ability and with gentlemanly feeling.—*Medico. Chir. Rev. London*.

" Filled with good original papers and judicious selections. We must part with him for the present once more taking leave to express our respect for his talents, and our wishes for his continued prosperity."—*London Medical Gazette*.

" A highly valuable and meritorious publication. The *Indian* Journal is an honor to the country from which it emanates.—*Medical and Surgical Journal Boston*.

N. B. By the new post office regulations this Journal is dispatched by letter post from Calcutta at 6 annas to 400 miles and any distance above 400, 9 annas. Orders and payments will be received by Mr. MALVERY, Church Lane, Bombay.

THE ENGLISHMAN.
AND
MILITARY CHONICLE.
Calcutta Daily Paper.

IN consequence of the great reduction which is to take place in the postage of Indian Newspapers from about the 1st October next, by an Act of the Supreme Government now before the public, the Proprietor of the ENGLISHMAN and MILITARY CHRONICLE, will be happy to supply that paper, from the date quoted, to Messes, Book Clubs, and Individuals, under the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, at the reduced sum of

One hundred and twenty-two rupees per annum,
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POSTAGE INCLUDED.

THE ORIENTAL OBSERVER
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LITERARY CHRONICLE.
A Calcutta Weekly Journal.

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Containing the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay General Orders, and notices of every occurrence likely to interest the Officers of the Indian Army. Price (Postage included) Twenty-four Rupess per annum, payable in advance.

It is to be understood, however, that the payment be made in advance, either direct to the Proprietor, Calcutta, or to Messrs. Binny and Co. of Madras, or to Mr. Malvery, Church Lane, Bombay, the Agents of the Proprietors.

THERE will be sold by Public Anction, for the benefit of the concerned, at the Bomb Proof near the Bazar Gate in the Fort, this day Saturday the 24th June, at 11 A. M. the following Goods partially damaged, saved from the wreck of the late Ship BRITON, and now on view at the Bomb Proof, where further particulars may be learned, viz.

About 2000 bales Cotton, of various qualities.
100 bales Hemp.
70 bales Wool.
60 bags Black Pepper.

The Goods will be put up in lots of 25 Bales, a deposit of ten per cent to be made at the time of Sale, and the balance at the time of clearing away the Goods, which must be within five days from the date of Sale, otherwise the deposit to be forfeited and the Goods resold at the expense and risk of the original Purchaser.

Bombay 24th June 1837.

શનીશ્ચરવારે • તારીખ ૨૪ મી • ચાલતા • મહીનાંનીએ • એટલેજે • આજ • દીને • આગાલા • વાંકાંણ • બરીટનમોથી • બચેલો • ઠીરોએઉક • દામીજ • થાએલો • કેઠલ • ઉકેલો • માલ • જેનોછે • તેનાં • કુશાબે • ઉોટમો • બજારનો • દરવાજા • આગાલ • ખોમખ • પકુપમો • વેચશે • ને • તે • એવો • કોએતો કવડાં • તાંકાં • તેજ • જગા • ઉપરછે • તથા • તાંકાં તે • વીશેની • ચોઉશ • બીનાં • પુછાથી • માલુમ • થશે તેની • વીગત *

આશરે ૨૦૦૦ ગાંશડી • તુકુ • જુદી • જુદી • જાતનો
૧૦૦ ગાંશડી • શન *
૭૦ ગાંશડી • એડાંની • ઉન *
૬૦ ગુન • ઉાલાં • મરીની *

એ • માલનો • લાટ • દર • એઉક • પચીશ • ગાંશડીનો • ઉરશે • તથા • તે • વેલાએ • દર • શેઉકડે • ટકા દશ • અનામત • આપવા • ને • બાકીનો • અવેજ • વેચાંણનાં • દીનથી • દીન • પાંચમો • નાંણાં • ભરી માલ • ઉચકી • લજ્જવો • નકીનો • અનામત • રાખેલો • અવેજ • ગુનેકુગારીમો • જશે • તથા • માલ પેકેલા • ખરીદદારને • કુશાબે • પાછો • વેચાશે— તા • ૨૪ મી • જુન ૧૮૩૭ *

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore will, until the 28th July 1837, receive sealed Tenders for the supply of 4000 Toonds or Bales of Jaffna Tobacco of 300 lbs. Dutch, equal of 328 English pounds each, for the use of the Government for the year $\frac{1013}{1837 \mid 38}$ The Tender should specify the rate per Toond.

The quality of the Tobacco should be as follows:—

Gallee growth.....2000
Pattanom Ditto.....2000

Toonds 4000

The Tobacco should be good and Merchantable.

The Tobacco to be delivered from the 30th Pretassie 1813 to the 20th Puogoony 14th October 1837 31st March 1013 at the Sirkar Godowns at Quilon and 1838 Porcat.

The Contractor will be required to give competent securities for the due fulfilment of his engagement, who should be an Inhabitant of Travancore possessed of sufficient property.

The most favourable Tender will be accepted, and the contractor required to attend either in person or by Vakeel duly authorized, at the Dewan's Cutcherry at Trevandrum for the purpose of executing the Agreement, to be entered into between him and the Sirkar respecting the engagement.

It will be necessary to produce the Securities before the deed of Contract is executed, after the signing of which, one half of the value of the whole quantity deliverable will be paid in advance and the remainder after the whole quantity shall have been delivered, deducting the advance.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed " Tenders for the supply of Jaffna Tobacco, for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Deewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર • ફીઆંથી • આપીએચજે — ઉેબલે આલંમ • શ્રી • તરાવેનઉોરનાં • રાજાનો • ઉુકીનો દેવાંન ૪૦૦૦ ટુનદ • અથવા • ગાંશડી • બાકુનાં તંબાકુની • તે • દર • એઉક ૩૦૦ દચ • રતલની • તેનાં ૩૨૮ અંગરેજી • રતલ • બરાબર • ની • શપ લાઇ • વીશેનાં • મોકેરબંધ • પરપોજલો • તારીખ ૨૮ મી • જુલાઇ ૧૮૩૭ શુધી • લેશે • તે • તેજ • ગાંમની • શરકારનાં • ઉાંમ • શારૂ • શને ૧૦૧૩ $\frac{૧૮૩૭ \mid ૩૮}{}$ નાં • વરશ • શારૂ • જોઇએચ • તે • પરપોજલમો • દર • એઉક • ટુનહનો • ભાવ • લખવો તંબાકુનો • જડો • કેઠલ • ઉકેલા • પરમાંણે • જોઇએચ *

ગાલીનો • પાઉકેલો.....૨૦૦૦
પાતેનમનો • પાઉકેલો.....૨૦૦૦

ટુનદ...૪૦૦૦

તંબાકુ • શારો • તથા • વેપાર • ઉરવા • લાએઉકનો તંબાકુ • તારીખ ૩૦ મી • પરીતાશી ૧૦૧૩ અથવા • તારીખ ૧૪ મી • અઉકટોબર ૧૮૩૭ ને • દીવશથી • આપવાને • શરૂ • ઉરવુ • તે • તારીખ ૨૦ પનઝરી • શને ૧૦૧૩ અથવા • તારીખ ૩૧ મી • મારચ ૧૮૩૮ શુધીમો • શંધો કુબલાંન • તથા • પોરઉાટની • શરકારી • વખા મો • પોકેચાડી • આપવો *

તે • ઉંટરાઉટરે • પોતાનુ • ઉંટરાઉટ • પુરૂ • ઉરી આપવા • શારૂ • શારા • લાએઉક • જમીનો • આપુ વા • તે • જેકો • શ્રી • તરાવેનઉોરમો • નેટલા • ની મીલઉત • ધરાવતા • કોએ • તેવા • આપવા *

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છે•તેને•ખરીજે•દીવશે•હજુર•કચેરીમો•
લોઢોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•હશે • તેહો
અથવા•તેનાંઓની•તરફથી•તેનાંનાં•આ
ીઆઓને•તાંહાં•આવવાને•રજાછે • તેનાં
•દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે *
પરપોજલનાં•શરતાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ
•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારનાં•કાંમ•શા
છ•તથા•બકનાંનાં•તંબાકુની•શપલાજનુછે
શકી) આર—રનગારાવ—ઉઢીનો•દેવાંન
શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ
હજુર•કચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી•નકલ)
જાંન•મારકીઉ

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received until the 31st August, next, by the acting Dewan of His Highness The Rajah of Travancore, for the supply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay *Salt* of 160 Travancore Parrahs ₰ Coomb, for the use of this Sirkar.

The whole quantity to be delivered within the 31st March 1838 at the following Ports, namely:—

At Alleppey	.....	Coombs 400
" Moonambom	.....	do.. 400
" Kyancolum	.....	do.. 400
" Manacodom	.....	do.. 400
" Quilon	.....	do.. 400
Total	....	2000

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the person tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend and the most advantageous offer, if approved of, will be accepted, and payment made at 28 Chuckrums ₰ Rupee.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay *Salt* for the use of the Travancore Govenment."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW,
Actg. Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travandrum on Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર—બે•હજાર•કુમબ•શ્રી•મુમબઇનાં
મીઠાંની•તે•દર•એક•કુમબનાં ૧૬૦ તરાવે
નકોરનાં•પરાઓની•શપલાઇ•વીશે•કેબલે
આલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરનાં•રાજાનો•ઉઢીનો
દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગશટ•શંને ૧૮૩૭
થુધી•મોહોરબંધ•પરપોજલો•લેશે•તે• તેજ•
શરકારનો•કાંમ•શાકુ•જોઇએચ *
એ•બધો•માલ•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•મારચ•
૧૮૩૮ થુધીમો•હેઠલ•કહેલે•બંદરે•પોહોચા
ો•આપવો *

શ્રી•આલપઇ	••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
ચુનામ્બોમ	••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
કીઆનકોલંમ	••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
માનાકોદમ	••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
કુઇલાન	••••૪૦૦ કુમબ

જુમલે ૨૦૦૦

પરપોજલો•લેવા•શાકુ•જે•દાહાડો • ઠેરવે
લ•છે•તેને•ખરીજે•દીવશે•હજુર•કચેરીમો•
•લોઢોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•હશે•તેહોને
હ્યાવા•તેનાંઓની•તરફથી•તેનાંનાં • આઠ
આઓને•તાંહાં•આવવાને•રજાછે•તે•તેનાં
મતાં•ઉઘાડશે•તથા•જેનાં•પરપોજલથી•થ
ો•કશે એદો•થશે•ને•તે•જો•કબુલતમો•આ
શે•તો•તેનુ•કબુલ•કરશે•તથા•તેનાં•નાંણાં
ર•રૂપીએ ૨૮ ચકરમ•પરમાંણે•આપશે *
પરપોજલનાં•શરતાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ
જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારનાં•કાંમ•શા
છે•તથા•શ્રી•મુમબઇનાં•મીઠાંની • શપલા
જનુછે *
(શકી) આર—રનગારાવ•ઉઢીનો•દેવાંન
શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ
હજુર•કચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી•નકલ)
જાંન•મારકીઉ

TO BE LET.—Two houses at Matoonga rent very moderate.
House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.
A house at Breach Candy. Apply to *Jursetjee Jamsetjee.*

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders, for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st August next; and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Salt Petre 40 Candies of 600 lbs. English
Brimstone 10.... Do..... Do... ..Do.
Sugar 200.. Do. of 500 Do·.. ..Do.

The Articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum within the 31st December next; and payment will be made for the same at 28 Chuckrums the Rupee.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of * * * * * * * for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutchery, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(Atrue Copy) JOHN MORPHEW.

ખબર—હેઠલ•કહેલી•જીનશોની•શપલાઇ
વીશે•કેબલેઆલંમ • શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરનાં•રા
જાનો•ઉઢીનો•દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગા
શટ•શંને ૧૮૩૭ થુધી•મોહોરબંધ•પરપોજ
લો•લેશે•તે•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારનાં.
કાંમ•શાકુ•જોઇએચ•જેનાં• પરપોજલથી•કા
એદો•થશે•તેનુ•કબુલ•કરશે *
થુરોખાર ૪૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એક•અંગરેજી
૬૦૦ રતલની *
ગનધક ૧૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એક • અંગરેજી•
૬૦૦ રતલની *
ખાંડ ૨૦૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એક•અંગરેજી ૫૦૦
રતલની *
તે•જીનશો•શ્રી•આલપઇ•અથવા • શ્રી •
તરીવેનદરમ્મો•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•દીશેમબર
આવતા•મહીનાની•થુધી•પોહોચાડી•આપ
વી•તેનાં•નોણાં•દર•એક•રુપીઆનાં ૨૮ ચ
કરમ•પરમાંણે•ગનેઆમો•આવશે *
પરપોજલો•લેવા• શાકુ • જે•દાહાડો•ઠેરવે
ઓછે•તેને•ખરીજે•દીવશે•હજુર•કચેરીમો•
જે•લોઢોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•હશે • તેહો
ને • અથવા• તેનાંઓની•તરફથી•તેનાંનાં •
આકતીઆઓને•તાંહાં• આવવાને • રજાછે•
તેનાંનાં•દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે *
પરપોજલનાં•શરતાંમાં•ઉપર• એમ•લખવુ
જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારનાં•કાંમ•શા
કુછે•તથા•કલાંની•શપલાઇનુછે *
(શકી) આર—રનગારાવ
ઉઢીનો•દેવાંન
શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ
હજુર•કચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી•નકલ)
જાંન•મારકીઉ

TRAVANCORE CARDAMOMS AND PEPPER.—The undersigned is authorized to invite Tenders for the above (the collection of the present season) until the 10th day of August next.

The Cardamoms will not be separated in Classes as formerly, the whole may be tendered for at once or in any quantity not less than one hundred Candies; the Cardamoms in Store are upwards of 400 Candies of 600 lbs. Avoirdupois, they will be delivered packed in double Mat Robins and shipped at the expense of Government as usual.

The quantity of Pepper expected is about 4000 Candies of 500 lbs. avoirdupois and will be packed and delivered in the same manner as the Cardamoms.

A deposit of 150 Rupees per Candy. on the Cardamoms and of 10 Rs, per Candy. on the Pepper will be required, 25 days after the tenders are accepted if from a distance, & eight days after if from any person at Alleppy which will be forfeited in event of the former not being cleared away by the 31st January next, and the latter by the 20th May next, the Contract being then void.

The Cardamoms and Pepper will be at the risk of the purchaser as soon as weighed.

Samples may be seen and any further information obtained by application to the undersigned.

The Tenders (which must express the prices offered in words at length) being addressed to the Acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore sealed and superscribed "Tenders for * * * " will be received until the abovementioned date when they will be opened at the Huzzoor Cutcherry in Trevandrum, where persons who have made tenders are at liberty to attend and the highest offer if approved of, accepted.

JOHN MORPHEW,
Comml. Agent to the Travancore Government.

Coml. Office Alleppey, 31st May, 1837.

તરાવેનકોરની•એલચી•તથા•મરી
હેઠલ•શકી•કરનારને•શતા•આપીછેજે•તે
રાવેનકોરની•એલચી•તથા•મરી•હોનુકા•
મોશમનાં•પાકની•વીશે•પરપોજલો•તા• ૧૦
મી•આવતા•આગશટ•મહીનાની•થુધી•લેવાં
એલચી•અગાહુ•પરમાંણે•વીનવા•દેશે•નકી
તથા•તે•બધો•આખો•જહો•અથવા•તેમોની•
ઓછામો•ઓછી•શો•ખાંડી•થુધીનાં•પરપોજ
લો•લેશે—એલચીનુ•દાશતાંન•હાલમો ૪૦૦
ખાંડીથી•વધારેછે•તે•દર•ખાંડી•એકનાં• અં
ગરેજી•રતલ ૬૦૦ પરમાંણે•ગનવા•તે•એલચી
શરેશતા•પરમાંણે•શરકારનાં•ખરચથી•તે•બે
વડી•શાદરીમો•મુડા•બાંધી•વાંહાંણપર•ચહ
ડાવી• આપેઆમો•આવશે *
મરીનો•જહો•ધારેઆ•પરમાંણે • આશરે
૪૦૦૦ ખાંડીનો•થાશે•તે•દર•એક•ખાંડી ૫૦૦
અંગરેજી•રતલની•ગનવી•તેજી•એલચી •
પરમાંણે•શરકારનાં•ખરચથી•બેવડી•શાદરી
મો•મુડા•બાંધી•વાંહાંણપર•ચહડાવી• આપે
આમો•આવશે *
દર•ખાંડીએ•ફંટરાકટરે•એલચી•ઉપર•૩
પીઆ ૧૫૦ તથા•મરીની•દર•ખાંડીએ•રુપી
આ ૧૦ અનામત•આપવા•જોઇએચ•તે•જે•
કુર•ગામનુ•ફંટરાકટ•હોયે•તો•ફંટરાકટ •
કબુલ•થઆ•પછી ૨૫ દાહાડામો•આપવા •
તથા•એલચીનુ•જે•લોઢોનુ•હશે•તેને•આઠ•
દાહાડામો•આપવા•તે•જે•એલચી•તા• ૩૧ મી
જનીવારી ૧૮૩૭ થુધી•તથા•મરી•તારીખ
૨૦ મી•મે ૧૮૩૭ થુધી•નકી•લઇજશે•તો•
તે•અનામત•રાખેલા•રુપીઆ•ગુનેગારીમો•
જશે•તથા•તે•ફંટરાકટ•રદ•તથા•બાતલ•થશે
એલચી•તથા•મરી•જોખી•લીધા•પછી •
તેનો•જોખમ•ખરીદદારને•માંઠે•રહેશે *
માલનો•નમુનો•તથા•કાંઇ•વધારે•પરપુછ
કરવી•હોયતો•હેઠલ•શકી•કરનારને • મલે
આથી•અથવા•લખી•મોકલેઆથી•માલુમ•થશે
પરપોજલમો•જે•ભાવ•લખવો•તે•અખરે•
લખવો•તથા•તેનાં•શરતાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લ
ખવુ•જે•કેબલેઆલંમ•શ્રી• તરાવેનકોરનાં•
રાજાનાં•ઉઢીનાં•દેવાંન • તે •બંધ•લાખોતો
કરવો•અને•જે•વીશેનુ•પરપોજલ•હોયે•તે•
લખવુ•તેમો•એલચી•અથવા•મરી•તે• શર
તામાં•ઉપર•લખવુ•તે•તારીખ ૧૦ મી•આ
ગશટ ૧૮૩૭ થુધી•લેશે•તે•શ્રી•તરીવેનદ
રમની•હજુર•કચેરીમો•જેકોઇ•લોઢોએ•પર
પોજલ•કીધા•હશે•તેનાંઓને•તાંહાં•આવવા
ની•છુટછે•તાંહાં•તેહોનાં•દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે •
ને•જેનો•ભાવ•વધારે•હશે•તે•જો•કબુલ•કર
વામો•આવશે•તો•તેનુ•પરપોજલ • કબુલ•
થાશે *
જાંન•મારકીઉ
તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારનો•વેપાર
ખાતાનો•આકતીઓ *
વેપાર•ખાતાંની•આકીશ•શ્રી•આલપઇ
તા• ૩૧ મી•મે ૧૮૩૭ *

FOR SALE at the Godowns of *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.* the following wines per Slains Castle.

Gordon and Co's. Pale Sherry	.....in 6 doz. Cases at Rs.	18	₰	doz.
Blackburns Madeira...	" 3 " "	25		"
Aubriets Champagne..	" 3 " "	45		"
Tinto Madeira	.....	20		"
Hock Marcobrumer, vin.	1825 in 3 doz. Cases	35		"
Hock Rudechumer	" 1825 "	35		"
Pale Champagne Brandy	in 3 dozen Cases	18		"

Also.

The following French Wines received ex Mexican.

Lafitte, Latour	~~Rs~~ 12	₰	dozen in 1 doz. Cases
Leoville, Mouten, St. Julian, Barsac	~~Rs~~ 10	"	"
Brown and Pale Sherry	in Hhds. ~~Rs~~ 320	₰	Hhd.
Do.....	" Quarter Casks 160		"

AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION OF BENGAL.

SOME Persons interested in the Colonies of Australia, or intending to become so, have associated themselves for the purpose of securing a safe, convenient and regular communication with the rising Colonies. They invite the participation of all who may be disposed to forward that object.

It is notorious that many who have resorted to the Cape and elsewhere in search of health, would have preferred to visit some part of Australia had a regular conveyance been available, and had there been any assurance of the means of return within a definite period.

The difficulties of communication must also have checked investment of Capital in the many profitable ways that a state of society rapidly advancing is always sure to present, and must have obstructed the influx of European emigration from India which the reduced prospects of the Civil and Military Services have made them look to as an important resource.

Hitherto the transit between India the Colonies in question has depended on the casual resort of Colonial Vessels of small size and inferior accommodation, and on the still more uncertain chance of a vessel of a large class being tempted into the trade by the failure of the harvests of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. The Subscribers of the Association are persuaded that the time has arrived for putting the communication between India and Australia on a better footing, and they are willing to take upon themselves the risk of the experiment. Their plan is to charter a first-class Ship to be dispatched for Sydney in all November next, and to touch at Swan River, Kangaroo Island, and Hobart Twon or Launceston, whichever may be preferred, and to charter another of the same description to be dispatched in all January, and to touch at Madras as well as the places above mentioned. In both despatches the accommodation of passengers will be the principal object, and freight a secondary consideration—the greatest care will be taken in the choice of Vessels and Commanders, and in fitting them with all supplies that can reasonably be desired.

For the information of those who may wish to concur in the underaking, it has been determined to make known the outline of this Association.

A Joint Fund will be subscribed in Shares of 500 Co.'s Rs., of which 50 will be paid down at the time of subscription, and the residue called for only as required. The Fund subscribed will be placeed in the Bengal or Union Bank, to the order of not less than two of the Committee.

The affairs of the Association will be conducted by a Committee of four of the Subscribers resident in Calcutta, and a Secretary of their appointment.

The Accounts and Proceedings will at all times be open for the inspection of the Subscribers, and will be presented to Half Yearly General Meetings.

The Association will confine itself exclusively to the establishment of a regular communication between India and the Australian Colonies, and the promotion of the resort of Visitors and Settlers—no operation will be undertaken which has not these objects in view—no freight will be taken from the public till the demands of the Passengers and Subscribers shall have been complied with.

Further details and arrangements will be suspended until all who may be so disposed shall have had the opportunity to subscribe, and the sense of the Subscribers at large will be taken at a General Meeting before any engagement for a Vessel shall be concluded. As a provisional measure, the following Subscribers have consented to act as Committee:

MR. W. CRACROFT, C. S. COL. J. STUART,
" ANDREW WILSON, MR. C. R. PRINSEP,

and have accepted the offer of T. HYDE GARDINER to act gratuitously as Provisional Secretary, and that Messrs. WILSON, FRITH and Co. to act as Commercial Agents, if such should be required.

It is requested that all communications may be addressed to the Provisional Secretary, and that persons wishing to subscribe may signify their intentions as early as possible.

For the Provisional Committee,
T. HYDE GARDINER, *Pl. Secy.*

No. 3-4, *Somerset Place, Strand.*

UNIVERSAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIVES, &c. &c. &c.

OF LONDON AND CALCUTTA.
AS ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1834.
Capital £500,000,
In 5,000 *Shares of* £100 *each.*

PATRONS.

Sir Geo. T. Staunton, Bart. M. P. F. R. S.	Sir Ralph Rice.
Major Genl. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K. C. B.	Col. Sir Robert H. Cunliffe, Bart.
	Col. Sir James Sutherland.

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Sir Henry Willock, K. L. S. Chairman.
John Stewart, Esq. M. P. Deputy Chairman.

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Alexander Baillie, Esq.	Robert Munro, Esq.
Augustus Bosanquet, Esq.	John Rogers, Jun., Esq.
C. Dashwood Bruce, Esq.	Rees Goring Thomas, Esq.
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William Kilburn, Esq.	Capt. Saml. Thornton, R. N

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Pasc e St. Leger Grenfell, Esq.
AUDITORS.

Crawford Davison Kerr, Esq.	Robt. Hichens, Esq.
John Arnold	Mello, Esq.

BANKERS.	SOLICITORS.
Bank of England.	Messrs. Nind and Cotterill.
PHYSICIAN.	ACTUARY.
George Burrows, Esq. M. D.	Robert Christie, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH

OF THE
Universal Life Assurance Society &c. &c.

DIRECTORS.
James Pattle, Esq *Chairman.*

Alexander Beatie, Esq.	Chas. Robert Prinsep, Esq.
Colonel William Dunlop.	Wm. Hunter Smoult, Esq.
George Dougal, Esq.	Captain James Steel.
Francis Macnaghten, Esq.	Captain John Thomson.

AUDITORS.

John Lowe, Esq.	John Davison Smith, Esq.
	W. Oxborough, Esq.

PHYSICIAN.
Alexander Garden, Esq. M. D., *Presidency Surgeon.*

TREASURER.	SOLICITORS.
Bank of Bengal.	Messrs. Henderson & Marshall.

AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Bagshaw and Co.
BOMBAY.
Messrs. Leckie and Co.....*Agents.*
William Mackie. Esq.....*Surgeon.*
MADRAS.
Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge and Co.....*Agents.*
Thomas More Lane, Esq.....*Surgeon.*

The Directors of this Society have caused investigation to be made with great care into the existing Institutions for Life Assurance, &c. &c. and they trust they have been fortunate in selecting from each what as a whole will place their Establishment on the most secure, judicious, and satisfactory footing both to the Proprietors and the Assured.

The plain of this Society is to transact all its business on such terms as to leave, in all human probability, a small but certain excess of profit on the general result of its transactions. A small portion of that profit is set apart as a compensation to the Proprietors, who have advanced the capital necessary for defraying the unvoidable expence of the Institution and who have pledged the Subscribed Amount of their capital in order to afford that responsibility, which relieves the assured from any contingency of loss to which they might be liable without the intervention of such a guarantee.

Persons assured with this Society for the *whole term of Life*, will be entitled *to three-fourths of the profits*, after they

shall have made five complete annual payments; in every subsequent year a similar division will take place, the profits being estimated from the average of the five preceding years: thus one year's average profits will be annually divided.

The Directors of the India Branch of the Society are empowered after a lapse of any number of years, to treat for the purchase of Policies or to advance if required on any Policy by way of loan two-thirds of its estimated value, and also to appropriate the profits at the option of the assured in the augmentation of the amount of the Policies in diminution of the Annual Premiums, or in permitting them to accumulate till all further payment of Premiums becomes unnecessary.

When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented Premium will be charged proportioned to the increased risk, which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to the circumstances of the case.

Every proposal for Assurance will be immediately attended to, and the Assurance completed generally within a few days after the application is made.

Premiums are *ordinarily payable half yearly in advance:* but Policy holders are at liberty to make arrangements with the Society to pay their Premiums *in one amount* in annual or quarterly payments, or during a given number of years; viz. 7, 10, 15, or 20 annual payments. Many persons may wish to avail themselves of a present season of prosperity and adopt the latter course, and although their contributions will thus cease with the expiration of the term they may fix upon, their share of profits will continue to be added to their Policies annually during the remainder of life.

Where the application for Assurance makes no mention of the date from which the Assurance is desired to take effect, the Policy will be issued on the date of the approval of the risk by the Directors; no Assurance to be binding on the Society until the first Premium shall have been actually paid to the Agents.

The parent Institution being in London with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as Claims are payable in either country at the entire option of the Policy holder. The establishment of Sub-Agencies at Madras and Bombay, under the management of the Calcutta Branch, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the Sister Presidencies. Assurers on arrival in England in approved health, may be permitted, during their abode there, to pay Premiums according to the reduced scale for Great Britain.

The accounts of this Society, after being investigated by Auditors, chosen as well by the Assured as by the Proprietors, will be laid before a General Meeting to be convened for that purpose in like manner the accounts of the Parent Society will be regularly transmitted to India for the same purpose, the Branch enjoying reciprocal advantages with the Parent Society.

All Policies becoming Claims on the Society will be discharged within 3 months after proof of the Assurer's death has been furnished to the Directors, either in London or Calcutta.

This Society makes a natural distinction between persons exposed to the hazards of Military and Maritime occupations, and those whose occupations are of a Civil nature; but Members of the Military Service holding offices purely civil are admissable to Assurance or continuance of Assurance at Civil rates of Premium, such admission being in all cases determinable by the Directors on the circumstance of the case itself, and it is limited exclusively to the period of services purely civil.

The Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect Assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

By Order of the Directors,

(292) BAGSHAW AND CO., Agents and Secretaries.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Joze Joaquim Ribeiro,* having mortgaged and assigned over by way of mortgage to *Succaram Pandoosett,* all that Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House, assessed No. 2, situate at Bombay in the Oart Churney. Any person or persons having any claim or demand, or being otherwise interested therein, he, she, or they are hereby requested to make the same known to the said *Succaram Pandoosett,* at his house, near Cowasjee Patell's Tank within 14 days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom. —Dated 24th May, 1837.

SEVERAL PIECES of fine Europe oil cloth, both black and green; for covering Caps and Carriages in the Monsoon and as equally adapted for coachmen's coats, &c. &c. to be had at a very moderate price, at *Cursetjee Burjorjee's,* opposite to *Messrs. Yates and Co.*

TO BE LET.—The well known airy residence called Chinch Pogley house next to *Sir J. W. Awdry's.*

A lower roomed house, below the Sudder Addalut at Mazagone.

For further particulars enquire at *D. and M. Pestonjee,* at their office in fort.—Bombay 24th June, 1837.

TO BE LET.—A commodious House, situate at Mazagon, lately occupied by *Doctor Sproule.* apply to *Dadabhoy Cowasjee's* sons, in meadow street.

TO BE LET.—An airy and commodious family residence, situated in Nesbit lane, to be vacated after the 5th instant, by G. H. Gordon, Esq.

A house on the Mount, near Ghompdavee hill, lately vacated by G. Pollexfen, Esq.

A house at the Beach, called, Backbay.--Apply to *Dhackjee Dadajee,* Esq. at hi, office the fort. 24th June, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 19th June, 1837.

No. 295.—Captain R. Mignan of the Right Wing of the European Regiment, is allowed a furlough to Europe for one year, on urgent private affairs

No. 296.—The following List of Officers in the Hon'ble Company's Service on this Establishment, promoted by the operation of His Majesty's General Brevet, as announced in the Army List for 1837, is published for the information of the Army.

To be Lieutenant Generals.

Major General	J. W. Morris	Date of Rank,
"	John Skelton	10th Jan. 1837.

To be Major Generals.

Colonel	H. S. Osborne	10th Jan. 1837.
"	W. Roome	
"	D. Leighton, C. B.	
"	W. Books	
"	T. Corcellis, C. B.	
"	Sir G. M. Cox, BT.	
"	G. R. Kemp	
"	H. Roome	
"	C. Cunningham	
"	J. F. Dyson	
"	W. D Cleiland	
"	B W. D. Sealy	
"	W. Gilbert	

To be Majors.

Captain	W. Ogilvie	
"	G. W. Gibson	
"	J. Lawrie	
"	J. Cocke	
"	W. H. Foy	
"	J. W. Watson	
"	W. Henderson	

No. 297.—Ensign Jones of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry, received charge of the Commissariat Department at Rajcote from Lieutenant Threshie on the 2nd instant.

No. 298.—Captain Ord, Paymaster Northern Division of the Army resumed charge of his Office on the 9th instant.

No. 299.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the supply of Articles from the Ordnance Department for payment, be restricted to such as may not be procurable in the Bazar, and further, that even in such cases no petty demands be admitted.

Bombay Castle, 20th June, 1837.

No. 300.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed.

Lieutenant H. C. Jones of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Ramsay, on sick certificate.

No. 301.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant W. A. Hamilton of the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, to act as Major of Brigade at Sholapore, during the absence of Captain Wyllie on leave, from the 15th May 1837.

Ensign H. Rolland of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment from the 25rd November last, during the absence of Lieutenant Eckford.

No. 302.—A Regimental order of the 3rd instant by the Officer Commanding His Majesty's 6th foot appointing Lieutenant Fraser to act as Adjutant, Ensign English as Quarter Master and Assistant Surgeon Murtagh to the Medical charge of the Detachment now quartered in Bombay for the monsoon and under the Command of Major Everest, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 21st June 1837.

No. 303.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has great pleasure in publishing for the information of the Army, the following copy of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 13th of March last.

Military Department.

No. 16 of 1837.

OUR GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL AT BOMBAY.

It gives us the highest satisfaction to announce to you, that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Lieutenant General Sir John Doveton, K. C. B. and Major General Sir John Adams: K. C. B. to be Knights Grand Crosses.

and

Major General James Lellyman Caldwell.
" " Alexander Caldwell.
" " David Leighton.
" " Charles Deacon.
" " James Russell.
" " Sir Joseph O'Halloran, K T.
" " Robert Houston.
" " Robert Stevenson.
" " William Casement, and
" " James Law Lushington

to be Knights Commanders of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath.

2nd. You will be pleased to publish this dispatch in General Orders.

We are &c.

(Signed) J. R. CARNAC,
and other Members of the Court of Directors.

London, 13th March 1837

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th June 1837.

No 51.—Mr. Midshipman R. Mackenzie in allowed a furlough to Europe on sick certificate for three years.

Bombay Castle 20th June 1837.

No. 52.—The following temporary appointment is confirmed—

By the Superintendent Indian Navy.

Mr. Midshipman Mackenzie to perform the duty of Acting Lieutenant on board the Honorable Company's Sloop of War Amherst from the 14th of April to the 8th May 1837 inclusive..... [illegible]ut's. Pay.

Bombay order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th June 1837.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to the reverend A. Goode, chaplain at Kirkee, under date the 5th ultimo, is cancelled from the 24th ultimo, the date of his return to his station.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th June 1837.

Mr. P. Stewart, returned to his duty in the civil service of this presidency, on the Steamer Berenice, which arrived here on the 13th instant, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Bombay Castle, 20th June 1837.

Mr. Thomas Ogilvy, returned to his duty, in the civil service of this presidency, on the Hon'ble Company's Steamer "Berenice," which arrived here on the 13th instant, with the permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Bombay Castle, 21st June, 1837.

The leave of absence on sick certificate, granted to Mr. Gregor Grant, deputy civil auditor and deputy mint master, under date the 1st January last, and extended on the 1st ultimo, is further extended on the same account, for the period of two months.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st June, 1837.

Lieut. Colonel Ovans, is appointed to act as resident at the Court of His Highness the Raja of Sattara.

Colonel P. Lodwick, resident at Sattara, is permitted to proceed to the presidency, on sick certificate.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHEN,—*Chief Secy.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st June. 1837.

Mr. J. Webb, assumed charge of his appointment of acting assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, on the 5th instant.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. B. Butt, acting judge session judge of Ahmednuggur, under date the 17th ultimo, has been cancelled at that gentleman's request.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. H. TOWNSEND,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

BOMBAY.

Passes granted up to the 20th instant		1,085
	Chests	1,085
MALWA.		
Passes granted up to the 29th ultimo		18,731
Ditto granted on the 6th instant		106
	Chests	18,837
IMPORTED.		
From the 22d November 1836 to the 13th instant	Chests	19,639
Dittto from the 14th to the 20th instant		64
	Chests	19,703
EXPORTED.		
From the 22d November 1836 to the 13th instant	Chests	16,638½
Ditto from the 14th to the 20th instant		213
	Chests	16,851½

J. TAYLOR,
Opium Agent.

Bombay, 21st June 1837.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that owing to some damage received by the Schooner Emily during the late Gale, her departure is deferred until the 25th intant.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD. Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt,*

NOTICE.

The Overland Mail for dispatch per Emily, will be kept open till 6 P. M. on Saturday next the 24th instant.

BOURCHIER,
Post Master General

Bombay, 21st June 1837.

NOTICE.

The Mail dispatched per Briton, who was wrecked, having been returned to this Office, will be forwarded per Mary Bibby, expected to sail shortly to Liverpool.

F. BOURCHIER,
Post Mr. Genl.

Bombay, 21st June, 1837.

THE LATE JAMES HORSBURGH ESQ.

At a meeting of the Subscribers to the proposed Monument to the late Captain James Horsburgh F. R S. held at the Office of Messrs. Remington and Co. on Tuesday the 20th June, pursuant to notice.

Rear Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm in the Chair a letter from W. Bruce Esq. Hony. Secretary to the London Committee for the same object having been read, the following resolutions were passed unanimously.

1st. Proposed by L. Grant Esq. seconded by H. Gordon, Esq.

That this meeting have learnt with much pleasure the active measures which have been adopted by the friends of the late Captain James Horsburgh in London and are ready cordially to cooperate in raising a suitable monument to carry down to the latest posterity the memory of one whose public services have been so eminently beneficial to his Country.

2d. Proposed by Captain J. Hine, seconded by Captain Marshall.

That the Subscription List be circulated as widely as possible and be made general to all ranks, the number of contributors and not the amount of their donations being the criterion by which the respect shewn to the deceased will be estimated.

3rd. Proposed by T. W. Henderson, Esq. seconded by R. Leckie, Esq.

That a Committee be appointed consisting of the undermentioned Gentlemen with full power to appropriate the Funds collected in such manner as they may consider most desirable; and that they communicate on the subject with the Committees in London, Canton and elsewhere.

Rear Admiral Sir C. Malcolm	Framjee Cowasjee, Esq.
L. Grant, Esq.	T. W. Henderson, Esq.
D. L. Burn, Esq.	R. Leckie, Esq.
H. Gordon, Esq.	Captain J. Hine,
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.	H. Fawcett, Esq. Hony. Secretary.

4th. Proposed by L. Grant, Esq. seconded by Captain Hine.

That Messrs. Remington, and Co. be appointed the Treasurers.

5th. Proposed by L. Grant, Esq. seconded by H. Fawcett, Esq.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to Sir Charles Malcolm, for his able conduct in the Chair.

Subscriptions already advertised	Rs.	4,400
Sir Gharles Metcalf Bart	"	300
Mr. G. J. Gordon, Secretary Agra Bank	"	100

HIGH WATER TABLE,—24TH JUNE, 1837.

	MOR.	EVE
Saturday	3 25	3 52
Sunday	4 19	4 46
Monday	5 13	5 41
Tuesday	6 10	6 41
Wednesday	7 15	7 50
Thursday	8 24	8 58
Friday	9 8	9 30

EXCHANGE.

	BUY.	SELL
Six per cent Remittable Loan		
First five per cent Loan		
No. 320, 2 1st class	107¼	107
Second five per cent Loan	109¼ @	111
Third five per cent Loan	111	110½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	100½	100
Bills on Madras, 30 days	100½	100
Bills on England at 30 days sight	2/3	
Ditto at 6 month's sight	2 1¼	2 1¼
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	221	220
Sovereigns each	10½	10

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Mary Bibby	Messrs. Edmond Bibby & Co.	1st July	Liverpool.	
Lintin	Do. Higginson Cardwell	In all June	Ditto	
Hero	Do. Duncan Gibb & Co.	1st July	Penang	Singapoor.
Blake	Do. ditto	In all June	Liverpool.	
Ann	Do. D. rom Carter & Co.	15th July	China	
Slains Castle	Do. ditto	With dispatch.	Ditto	
Carnatic	Do. Ritchie Stewart & Co.	20th July	Ditto	
Malabar	Do. Remington & Co.	With dispatch.	Liverpool.	
Buckinghamshire	Do. D. and M. Pestonjee	ditto	China	
Huddersfield	Do. G. S. King Esq.	ditto	Liverpool.	
Scourfield	Do. Gisborn Menzies & Co.	Middle of July.	London	
Colombia	Do. ditto	ditto	Ditto	
Edinburgh	Do. McVikar Burn & Co.	In all July	China	

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Lieut. Hogg. B. E. Rt. from Poonah.
Capt. Cooper 7th Rt. N. I. from Sholapoor.

DEPARTURES.

Ensign Rolland 19th Rt. N I. to Poonah.
Brigadier G. Brooks, Staff to Do.
Ensgn. A Saunders. 16th Rt. N. I. to Kassalie.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

At Cheltenham on the 2d March, the lady of Captain Michael Willoughby of a daughter

At Belgaum, on the 3rd of June, the Lady of James Bruce Simson, Esquire, of a Son.

On Friday, the 23d instant, the Lady of A. S. LeMesaurier Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 19th Instant at St. Thomas's Church by the Revd. H. Jeffreys Actg. Archdeacon. The Hon. James Farish Esqr. Member of Council to Rebecca Relict of the late Captain A. Lighton. 21st. Bombay N. I.

DEATH.

At Cheltenham, February 7th, Henry John, Youngest Son of the late Henry Patrick Hadow Esqr. of Bombay—aged 18 Months.

On the 16th Instant, at his family Residence in the Fort, Bomanjee Burjorjee Esq. of the firm of Messrs. Frith and Co., aged 32 years. His death is much lamened by a numerous circle of friends both Europeans and Natives.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

June 20th.—Ship Huddersfield, G. Hall, Master from Liverpool 14th March touched at no place, in Lat. 3. 10. N. Long 17. 30. West, spoke the Jessie Logan of and from Liverpool for Bombay, left Liverpool. 14th March.

Do.—Ship Earl of Clare, James Scott, Master from Calcutta left Calcutta 26th Apl. heavy weather on the 15th and 16th June.

Passengers.—Mrs. Scott, and 5 Children, Mrs. Lugrin, Masters W. Fenwick, C. Fenwick, E. Fenwick, Mr. Gill, Mariner, Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, and Servant & 1 Chinaman.

Do. 22d.—Ship Lady East, William Emery Master, to Liverpool 7th February, 1837. Milford 4th March spoke the Kingston from this Port Lat. 27. 50. Long 45. 48.

Do.—Ship Jessie Logan, George Black Master, from Liverpool 14th March, 1837.

DEPARTURES.

Do. 22.—Ship Lord Castlereagh P. Tonks Master, to China.

Paesengers.—Shapoorjee Jewanjee, Shapoorjee Jamsettjee, Jamsettjee Rustomjee, Pestonjee Mervanjee, 2 Borah's and 7 Servants.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbuda, and Schooner Shannon.

STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice, and Atalanta.

FREE TRADERS.—Buckinghamshire, Lintin, Colombia, Slains Castle, Mary Bibby, Rapid, Scourfield, Ann, Malabar, Carnatic, Columbia, Childe Harold, Blake, Ann, Huddersfield, Lady East, and Jessie Logan.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hannah, Kusrovie, Dadaloy, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Hero, Savoy, Discovery, Sir Herbert Compton, Emily, Motichund Ahmichund, Hebe, Ardaseer, and Earl of.

ARAB SHIP.—Tauze.

FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca.

THE COURIER

SATURDAY 24th JUNE, 1837.

The *Polinurus* may fairly be expected from the Sea by the 25th inst: with at least the March and A mails: doubts are entertained as to that of May b brought by this opportunity.

The packet for the *Emily* will be open until, 6 this day..

We learn by the result of an inquiry instituted on part of the Chamber of Commerce, as to the dam tained by the shipping during the late gale, that mount of three lacs has been ascertained on accoun the merchants and underwriters here, and a sum of £4 on account of the underwriters in England. In add to this the loss to the E. I. C. in the *Aurora,* the *tings,* and the two Steamers, is estimated at another and the loss in cargo, in shore boats, and goods on b of them at about 50,000 Rupees.

On Saturday the 17th inst: a dinner was given the Albion Hotel, by the passengers of the E. I. C. Ste er *Berenice* to Captain George Grant I. N. as a mark their esteem for his character as an officer and a gen man.

The *Agra Uckhbar* of the 10th inst. gives a corr pondence at very great length between the Agra Ba and the Government of that Presidency, from wh it appears that the proprietors of the Agra Bank, des ous of extending their operations, had resolved on dou ling the amount of their capital, and proposed to establ a circulation of notes payable on demand, and in order contribute to the utility and success of the measures, t they should be accredited and received by the Governm Revenue Officers. The guarantees proposed by the B as a security for their notes appear ample viz —in add on to a reserve in cash, to be always in readiness, to amount of one fourth of the value of the notes in circu tion--to deposit, in the hands of any officer appointed Government for the purpose, Government Promiss notes to the full amount of the Bank notes in circulat so that in fact the notes would be but the representati of real value. The Bank by their letters submitted t proposal to Sir Charles Metcalfe, requesting him to ward them to the Supreme Government with his mmendation.

The Lieut. Governor in reply, admitting the offered to be sufficient against any loss, objected to the proposal as being tantamount to an applic permission to coin money—a privilege which app him to pertain to the state alone- that it did not that a paper currency was required, and that if required, it was the duty of Government to provide ficiency of the desired article—and as a further objec that it would establish a monopoly in favour of the Bank.

These objections were met by a letter on the part o Bank, pointing out the advantages and convenience w they conceived would accrue from the measure, dis guishing their own case from that of the Union Bank Bengal, and disclaiming, although first in the field, desire of monopoly.

In acknowledging and answering this letter the Li Governor repeated his former objections, and conclu with these words.*

"12. The Directors of the Bank appear to think th Lieutenant Governor has intended to attach som blameable to the application which they have made His Honour begs them to be assured that he has no su tention. They are naturally and laudably exerting thems to benefit the Institution under their management. T their duty. It is His Honour's as the local represent of the Government to consider whether sufficient re exist to justify the grant of the privilege which they The difference is that the privilege appears, to His Hon be immense, and sure to be a monopoly, and that the Directors seem to regard it as a little matter, which ou be easily accorded."

The measure will therefore be submitted to the Sup Government accompanied by any recommendation the local Authorities. We subjoin the remarks of the Uckhbar.

"We publish in our Present number an interesting respondence between the Agra Bank and the Local G ernment, on the subject of a Paper circulation, w the Bank proposes to issue, with the permission of the preme Government. The Correspondence on the part o Bank is in itself so full and dwells at such length o question, that anything we could say would be superfl we may merely notice the strong contrast which the ma ly reasoning and expanded views of the Bank afford t trifling objections, the unscientific arguments. and the berality of the Local Government. The proposal to a Paper circulation to this part of the Empire, is ne speculative nor premature, and has naturally gro of the progress of society; yet we find the Government opposed to it, and assigning reasons their opposition. which belong not to the presen vanced state of the science of Political Economy; if if they were sound, no such Institution as a Private should exist here or elsewere. The Lieutenant Govern first objection to recommend the Bank's proposition t Supreme Government is syllogistically given, and; if his mises be true, is unanswerable; but these are far from ing so, and certainly create no inconsiderable surprise. Honour affirms that the permission sought by the Ban tantamouut to coining—a privilege which should be pos ed by Government alone, and from this reasoning the ference is obvious. The Bank, however, merely propose "*coin its own credit,*" and in such a way, that the Lieuten Governor himself admits, it can be done without loss to State. The next objection could scarcely be read witho smile, were it not for the melancholy doctrine laid down as to what a Government should be: if, says the Lie nant Governor, a Paper currency were required by soci it would be the duty of Government to supply it, and yours. The same answer would apply to every species of provement—every useful Institution, few very few wh proceed from Government, but are forced on it by the pr sure of public opinion. The last objection is, that comply with the Bank's proposal, would ensure to t Institution a monopoly of the benefit derivable from scheme, because the extension of it to others could not granted. But why not be granted if applied for? and sho the evil His Honour foresees threaten us, are there no me of providing against it?* All these objections are, h ever, refuted in the most masterly manner by the Bank without producing conviction in the mind of the Lieute Governor, who determines in his refusal to recommend

* The law of Patent—an acknowledged stimulus to provement—could not be maintained before such reason as this, and when Arkwright sought a Patent for the di very which has enriched the British Empire, he sh have been told—"No, it cannot be granted, for you w "thus have a monopoly, as others may make a similar "covery," and the inconvenience attending a general tension of the privilege—for the rest—see Mr. Secre Scott's letter.

proposal to the Supreme Government. We are sorry to see a measure fraught with such important benefits to the country and community, met by such objections—objections apparently urged, less from any weight attached to them, than from a general antipathy to the proposed project, which however must derive strength from the very weakness of the objections to it. We trust the Supreme Government will take a more liberal view, and grant to the country so extensive a benefit."

"Should the issue of Promissory Notes take place, the effect it will have on the system hitherto pursued in the Bank of granting loans at a long date, is clearly and satistactorily explained, though the reasoning is, we fear in the case of many proprietors, addressed to unwilling ears."

"The papers we have published, contain we see, a proposal that the Bank should hold shares to the number of 50 in the Oriental Life Insurance Society, with the view of being able to pass applications for Life Insurance on the spot, instead of applying to Calcutta. The convenience is obviously great, while from a calculation by the Secretary, Mr. Gordon, the profits are equally so."

By a return made up to the 1st May 1837, of the number of Travellers and bales of merchandise subjected to Quarantine at Wow and Pantawarra on the Deesa frontier since November last, we observe that though 2345 bales of cotton, 1527 bales of wool, and other susceptible articles had been received at the barrier, no instance of the Palee sickness has been known among the merchants and other travellers who accompanied the goods. Though the medical men, in Marwar and Meywar, who have had opportunities of observing the malady which has desolated these districts, agree in opinion that it is the plague, yet some are inclined to think that no well authenticated instance of the disease having been communicated by goods, has been brought to their notice. The result of the return to which we have referred seems to support this view, though the limited experience of two Quarantine stations is by no means conclusive of the validity of the opinion, which is weakened by the fact that the Palee disease commenced among the Chippahs or cloth sellers, and that being subsequently propagated to the neighbouring towns of Soojit, Jeetra, and others, it chiefly prevailed among the Banniahs, or merchants who were the principal sufferers. If the disease be not contagious, or if its propagation from locality to locality has no connexion with the transmission of merchandise, it seems strange that the mercantile community of Soojit, should have been the principal sufferers as asserted by Dr. Maclean. But granting that the fact of the non-propagation of the Palee Malady by means of merchandise had been fully established, it would but shew an anomaly in the history of a disease, bearing in other respects the genuine characteristics of a mild species of plague, which might be accounted for, on the principles that favour or frustrate the increase of genuine plague contagion, which spreads under favourable circumstances of atmosphere and a peculiar susceptibility of constitution.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

TIMES.—MARCH 1.

A correspondent has transmitted to us a few hints with regard to proceedings in which Mr. Sheil is recorded to have borne a conspicuous part, and it were to be wished, for the sake of that learned person, that his memory had been refreshed by some direct communications from the same quarter, before he ventured upon that insolent, offensive, and rancorous course of personality which has so distinguished, in the absence of all other distinction, the only speeches he made in Parliament during the present session. The attacks which Mr. Sheil has thought fit to introduce upon one of the first Peers and one of the first Commoners in the empire, when he knew that neither Lord Lyndhurst nor Lord Stanley had it in their power to answer him, were characteristic of the learned gentleman, whose sense of manly honour and generosity, however heightened by that education for which, according to public rumour, he was indebted to some college of Romish priests, does not appear to have reached a much loftier level than that of individuals less peculiarly favoured. Those attacks, we say, were characteristic of the speaker, though less striking because a good deal less revolting than certain other examples of kindred malevolence, the stain of which it would evince a defect of retributive justice in the affairs of men if Mr. Sheil could ever be relieved from.

It is not above 10 or 11 years ago that Mr. Sheil laid his envenomed finger on the expiring King's brother, the presumptive heir to the Crown, confessing his knowledge that the afflicted Prince was *then* upon his death bed, and this for no crime but that his Royal Highness (the Duke of York) had had the manliness to announce a determination, possibly a mistaken one (though many wise men think it quite the reverse at this moment), but at all events a conscientious one, never to grant an increase of political privilege to Roman Catholics. What was the conduct of Mr. Sheil at that hour? He changed a toast proposed at a public dinner into one expressive of derision towards his dying fellow-creature—"*Success to Fox-glore*, and the memory of Mary Anne Clarke." Should Mr. Sheil's recollection fail him as to this creditable circumstance, perhaps the chairman of the Mullingar dinner may be able to strengthen it, and in the last resort the learned gentleman may appeal to Sir William Nagle.

Perhaps, again, the learned M. P. for Tipperary may have forgotten the speech made by himself on his return to Dublin some few weeks afterwards, when he felt that something must be done by way of propitating the offended taste of the vitiated natures with which he was himself associated, and when he came forth with "explanations," prepared, laboured, fraught with rhetorical artifice, designed to be *exculpatory* of the inhuman virulence which he had already displayed. This exculpation is in print, in a report which was palpably that of the learned person himself; and all we can say, with that report now before us, is, that for heartless brutalism, it beats to nothing the various effusion of extempore atrocity which it had professed to excuse. To-morrow or next day we shall quote a few pasages from this Christian oration—the honour of which shall descend as an heir-loom to the representatives of the "patriot" (thank Heaven not a Protestant) who delivered it.

MARCH 14.

SIR ROBERT PEEL has already commenced the task of relieving the unhappy Ministers. The debate of last night proves to demonstration by whom the country must be governed. Our readers will remember that, at the close of the last session, Lord Lyndhurst told the Prime Minister to his face that the work of legislation—in other words, the wisdom and energy of Government—were supplied by the party opposed to the Whig-Radical faction. Much more recently, even the other day, Lord Stanley, when speaking on the Canadian question, informed the Whig leader of the House of Commons that the Conservatives would not only support the Government, but that they would force the Government to support itself. In like manner Sir Robert Peel, fully sensible of the wants of the persons calling themselves His Majesty's Government, and well aware that unless supported from without, this Government, divided against itself will inevitably fall asunder,—the Right Hon. Baronet has with a frank and fearless chivalry, which we doubt not will be appreciated throughout the country, interposed his powerful arm to save the Ministers from themselves! The speech of Sir Robert Peel will, of course, be read with deep attention. The knowledge, the foresight, the eloquence, and the moral force of Sir Robert Peel have assured the British nation that their spiritual interests will be protected. To attempt to follow through all its details a speech which convinced the House that the statesmanlike view had been taken, not by His Majesty's Ministers, but by the leader of the Opposition, would at present lead us too far. But it is impossible to pass over one point—namely, that these inconsistent and suicidal Ministers appear to have no recollection whatever of the fact urged by Sir Robert Peel, that by the measure proposed under the auspices of honest Lord Althorp, it was provided that the support of the Church was a national burden on the State. No longer ago than last year Lord John Russell expressed the same conviction, when replying to a question put to him by Lord Stanley; and in April, 1834, the resolution which we here copy was moved by Mr. Hume as an amendment to Lord Althorp's motion on this subject, and the whole strength of the Government was employed to negative it:—

"That it appears to this committee inexpedient to take into consideration any proposition for charging the public revenue with maintaining the edifices of the Established Church until it shall be shown that the funds now belonging to that church are not adequate to meet this and the other charges for its support."

How, then, do the Whig Ministers attempt to reconcile this glaring inconsistency? In a most characteristic manner! As Sir Robert Peel explained to the House, Mr. Rice said, that as the church Cess had been abolished in Ireland, the people of England were bound in consistency to abolish church-rates at home. This flimsy fallacy must be clear to every one, and as Sir Robert Peel powerfully urged the Ministers, who so short a time ago declared that peculiar wants rendered it necessary to make an exception in the case of Ireland—these men have no right whatever to attempt to raise their exception into the importance of a general rule. By Lord Althorp's proposal the connexion between Church and State would have been secured; in other words, the Church would have been, as we contend it must be, supported by the State. As Mr. Vernon stated, after Lord Howick's hobbling oratory, not only are the Protestant subjects of His Majesty sworn to maintain the religion of the country, not only is His Most Gracious Majesty under a like solemn obligation, but the Irish Catholic members are bound by oath *not to injure, under any pretext whatever*, the interests or wellbeing of the established faith. Judging from Lord Howick's exhibition of last evening, we should certainly be rather inclined to suppose that he felt the difficulty in which he, and they who act with him, must find themselves when in endeavouring to neutralize the baseness of the O'Connellite connexion. The noble Secretary at War was so much perplexed as to upbraid the Bishops for providing for their own family, forgetful that the only Prime Minister of our later days who has in the face of the country, boasted of his determination to quarter his sons as profitably as he could on the public purse stands in the nearest possible relation to the noble Lord himself! But, says Lord Howick, if my own plan and that of the Right Hon Baronet do not quite agree, why does he not produce some measure, plain and tangible, which the Government can clearly understand? Now, to this we simply answer, as we did when Sir John Cam Hobhouse put a question of similar absurdity, that it does not and cannot form any part of Sir Robert Peel's duty to make known to his political adversaries the course which he may feel called on to adopt, in order to counteract the evil consequences of their mismanagement. Mr. Fowell Buxton, on this point, expressed himself with most commendable frankness. He stated that the return of Sir Robert Peel and his Conservative friends to office was all but positively arranged, and that he should be most happy to give the Right Hon. Baronet the support of his vote, if he (Sir Robert Peel.) would furnish a more satisfactory measure than that which for want of a better at present bewilders the hon. member. The representative of the Weymouth Whigs assured the House that, such was the cohesion of parts among the present Government, that a whole-ohg supporter of to-day, would be very much astonished by some unavoidable necessity of acting as one of their most rooted opponents. This is not, perhaps, to be wondered at, when we find such very severe comments as that made by Lord Howick on the discretion of that solitary goose who has stultified himself, by declaring that he is prepared to vote black is white in support of the existing Government. Lord Howick, amidst the laughter of the House, last night declared his conviction that Mr. Joheph Hume was not "exceedingly discreet," when saying that he only wished to pat upon the back, and get what he could by that simple process. Mr. Goulburn made a speech, which is not too highly praised when we say that it came worthily in aid of the masterly oration of Sir Robert Peel. But we must defer any more particular notice of his share in the debate, feeling, as we do, that to afford his speech full justice it will be necessary to consider it with that of Dr. Lushington, which, if it had no other merit, was perfectly successful in eliciting shouts of "Adjourn!" and thereby entailing on the Administration the additional misfortune of a second night's debate on a subject their understanding of which is much on a par with their public principle.

CONSERVATIVE JOURNAL.—MARCH 4.

There is, at the present moment, a strong tide running against the Established Church, and all sound Churchmen, and sound Conservatives, are warned to be upon their guard. The present moment does not admit of petty divisions among ourselves—of miserable irritations for paltry motives—of rankling animosities for the *apparent* changing of the money-tables—of distrust of the sincerity of their friends; no, the mob are up against them, the King's Ministers are their sworn foes, and a great mass of the people of England are clapping their hands for joy at the onslaught, and ready to shout in triumph over the downfall of the ancient Establishment. The Clergy are, therefore, imperatively called upon to stand forth in their own defence, to be prepared for the struggle, to range themselves at once under the hitherto victorious banners of Conservatism, and, more than all, to use the Press of England as their shield and buckler; from whence the slings and arrows shall go forth, in defence of the King, the Church, and the Constitution. The parties who now oppose Church-rates, are the same who, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, King James, and Charles I., so mischievously excited the quiet and loyal people of England, first to opposition of the laws, and next to bloody rebellion. They appear to have been a sect of godly Barebones, expelled from some of the States of Germany, for numerous mal-practices against good Government, and disobedience to the customs and habits of the country. In England, their first attempt was to stir up disaffection among the people, but Queen Elizabeth, by the strong arm of power, held them in a fawning subjection, and several of the more contumacious were roasted alive. During the reign of the foolish and imbecile monarch, James I., their influence greatly increased; they resisted Taxes, Tithes, Church-rates, Magistrates, and every thing else. They entertained great horror of chorus-boys, of organs, of surplices, of liturgies, of altars, of ceremonies, and of all ordinances decent and respectable. But never, till the time of our unhappy monarch Charles I., did the savage Germanic blood boil up and the chaldron run over—never till then, was the horrible malignity and fiendish treachery of their barbarous natures fairly and fully developed—never till then was the fierce hatred of monarchical power, the bigoted intolerance of ecclesiastical establishments, and their untiring and ineradicable passion for persecution, plainly exhibited in all their loathsome freedom and naked profligacy. We now see these sleek-headed, pious, canting hypocrites, once more up and stirring, and eager as slot-hounds in pursuit of their game of blood. Their attack now is at the draw-bridge—they seek the repeal of Church-rates. They will then march upon the citadel—the venerable priesthood will afterwards be the objects of attack; we may then look about us for scaffolds and axes, red with gore, and the severed heads of Kings and Queens! This is no exaggerated picture. We are now all quiet and calm—so was Pompeii the same day Vesuvius swept his ocean of burning lava over the devoted city—so was Rome, whilst Alani, the Goth, was thundering at her gates. The important question of Church-rates, last night brought before the House of Commons must, it is quite clear, decide the fate of the Whig Administration. "The question of Church-rates," says the *Examiner*, "is one of the most pressing questions: it is a vital question: and it will prop or crush the Administration. Upon this subject the Government has the chance of acquiring new strength, or of casting it away." That is, they must sacrifice the Church, or they must sacriffce O'Connell. Dare they do either? Aye, the Church has been delivered over at one fell swoop in Ireland—and it is about to be sacrificed in England. The Dissenters, according to the declared sentiments of Mr. John Libree, "wish nothing more, and will be contented with nothing less, than the down-fall of the Protestant Establishment." And what is the enormous sum required for the purpose of repairing and maintaining, in decent order, the various ecclesiastical buildings throughout the Empire? Why, no more than the income of one notorious Whig-church-plundering nobleman, viz., £250,000 per annum! This is the sum, so obnoxious to pious Dissenters and hypocritical Quakers, and for which they would plunge the nation in, rebellion and bloody war. Yet the hypocrites dare to pretend that "they disavow *all hostility* to the Church of England as a *religious community*; that they entertain towards her genuine members the sincerest esteem and affection; that they have the greatest regard for their parish clergyman, and would wish to see him more liberally rewarded *by the church* of which he is a minister; that they venerate her Barrows and Butlers; that they rejoice in the increased and increasing efficiency of her clergy;" and that (as a luxurious bait for the church gudgeons) these generous liberal Dissenters "would have no scruple to *admit* the evangelical clergy into their meeting-house pulpits." If they are honest in their religious principles they will submit to the trifling evil for the great gain: for they must remember that thousands and thousands exist who *cannot* pay Church-rates; where but in the Established Church, are such persons! we would ask, to find that spirited consolation which teaches even poverty that it may be blessed as a second Lazarus, that he may reach the kingdom of Heaven. Every legislature is bound to have its established religion. It is the thanksgiving offered by a prosperous nation for good gifts, to the great author of all things. Athens, Sparta, and Rome, stood and fell with their religion, false and gross as it was, because that religion inculcated great truths and solemn sanctions, and restrained the people in a moral subjugation. To their religion, Britain, Switzerland, and the united Netherlands, have owed most of their happiness and permanency; remove this corner-stone of the great national fabric; this one pillar on which the Bible of Christ itself hangs; this great guardian of the laws, and protector of the King's supremacy, and surely as our pen traces the page, there will arise a turbulent and ungovernable democracy, to trample on all religion and all good order; the Aristocracy will follow the Church; and the powerful middle-classes of England will be swept away in the torrent that overwhelms alike all classes, and sexes, and ages. In conclusion (for our crowded pages warn us that we have already exceeded our limits), we beg to lay before our readers the words delivered, in the House of Commons, in June last, by his Majesty's Home Secretary, Lord John Russell!

He said—"My opinion on the subject is *exactly the same* as it has hitherto been. I think that it is the duty of the State, either by means of Church-rates, or of some other public fund, to maintain the buildings set apart by the State for Divine worship in good and efficient repair."—"And, whatever may be the anxiety of the Dissenters, they cannot be in doubt as to the opinions of the Government. Two years ago, Lord Althorp brought in a bill on the subject, in which the principle was declared, that Church-rates should not be abolished, unless the State provided a substitute. I have never said any thing inconsistent with that principle, or, at least, any thing to lead Dissenters to suppose that ministers meant to abolish Church-rates without an equivalent, or *that that equivalent was to be found in the revenues of the Church*. To that principle I have adhered, and to it I mean to adhere."*

THE IRISH "ALIENS" AND THE "STUNTED CORPORAL."

It may be surmised that Lord Lyndhurst's sensations are not of the most soothing or agreeable kind just at present. He has reunited and allied the scattered divisions of the Tory party. Orangemen and Tories now move under his banner to battle—perhaps to victory. Nobody denies that to him belongs the credit of the new tactics, which have hitherto proved successful. But now, just when the party is on the threshold of the Treasury, and quarter-day, in near expectancy, makes the bosom of Mr. Charles Ross tingle with delight—when Peel hopes once more to resume that official existence which suits his "red-tape" soul, and the mighty Duke is ready to clutch the dictatorship of a new Administration—what is the position of Lyndhurst? He finds that for him there will be small chance of pelf or power. Gladly would Peel, and probably even Wellington, shake him off. The "aliens," whom he denounced have set the mark of political destruction upon him; and the people of England and Scotland say that it is well done. Painfully sensible of this truth must Lyndhurst have been on Wednesday night, when Mr. Sheil, amidst such cheers as were never heard before in the House of Commons, branded him as the calumniator and foe of the "seven millions." The Minister who in future shall associate himself with Lord Lyndhurst, will proclaim hostility to the Irish nation. To admit him into the Cabinet will be a declaration of war against Ireland.

The powerful effect of Mr. Shell's attack on the Tory Ex-Chancellor, was in no degree broken by the stupid excuse which Sir Robert Peel attempted for his friend and coadjutor—in Opposition. Peel pretended that Lyndhurst had merely used the word "alien" in the heat and irritation of debate—it was an ungarded expression. But he knew and Lyndhurst who heard him felt conscious, that this was false. Lyndhurst never speaks unguardedly He is never heated. He is cool, resolute, and cautious; knowing the full meaning of what he says and calculating its effect. He sometimes *mis*calculates, but not in consequence of heat or passion. He denounced the Irish as aliens in blood, language and religion because his purpose was to excite the animosity of the Orange Tory Peers, to stir up the Ascendancy faction and revive the hope that the day was approaching when they might again lord it over the Irish savages as in the olden time. He sat in the House of Peers as a legislator and a judge. The Irish millions one-third in number of his Majesty's European subjects demanded justice at his hands. Begone, he cried, I spurn you; you are aliens in language aliens in religion, aliens in blood. He deliberately put beyond the pale of the British constitution—out of the protection of British law—seven millions of our Irish fellow countrymen; and the Tories have not disavowed him as their leader and counsellor.

Such is the case of the People against Lyndhurst—not only the people of Ireland, but of England and Scotland also; for they make common cause with the insulted Irish. And how was it met by Sir Robert Peel? Why, said Surface, Mr. O'Connell called the Duke of Wellington *a stunted corporal!*—there, you have had your revenge, you wild Irishmen—now be quiet. And Sir Robert Peel, once of Oxford now of Glasgow University, stupidly imagined that this was a retort!—that a term of abuse, merely absurd, and applied by one individual to another individual, was a set off against the grave denunciation of a whole people by a Peer of Parliament! On one side, we have the Tory candidate for the high office of Lord Chacellor, a Peer, and the chosen leader of the majority in the Upper House of Parliament, in a solemn speech on the policy of governing Ireland, branding the Irish people as "aliens;" and on the other, we have Mr. O'Connell, who is famed for recklessness of tongue, throwing out at random, on some obscure Irish hustings, an ill-selected epithet against a political adversary. On the one hand, we see a whole nation inflamed and excited to a most dangerous degree; on the other—absolutely nothing—for we cannot suppose that even the Duke of Wellington was personally annoyed at being called a "stunted corporal." But suppose he were, who cares? what does it matter? No, Sir Robert Peel—you have not helped your noble "friend;" you have not washed the blackamoor white; he is not "purged of his contempt" of the Irish nation. You committed a ludicrous blunder when you put the "stunted corporal" against the "alien" speech. You submitted to the degradation of stating what all knew to be untrue, when you said that the one expression was as trivial and as hasty as the other. If it *had* been a hasty expression, the case of the Ex-Chancellor would have been still a bad one. A precious minister, a righteous judge must he be, who vents such hasty expressions as those which Lyudhurst will rue to the last day of his political existance. Do what you will with him—wheedle for him, bully for him, lie for him—it matters not: there he is—your Chancellor, or your enemy. You dare not make him the first, and you dread the very idea of the last. Yet it would be a pity to separate two statesmen of such congenial dispositions and opinions! There is only this difference between you—Lyndhurst is the less dishonest of the two.—*Spectator, Feb.* 25.

* *Mirror of Parliament*, 1836, pp. 1926-3.

THE DURHAM POLICY.

Whilst the Ministerial measures of the Session go through the form of passing the Commons in their way to rejection by the Lords, a sort of leisure is afforded for contemplating the end of this mockery of legislation. Assuming, then, that (better late than never) Ministers intend to appeal from the Lords to the Country, either by dissolving Parliament or by resigning, we return to the subject of preparation for the crisis.

Every day confirms us in the unpleasant belief, that, unless something should occur betwixt this and Easter to rouse the Reformers of England and Scotland from their present apathy, a general election will be of little or no service to the popular cause. Whilst the Tories are united and active beyond all recent example, the Reformers are becoming less and less disposed to any united and vigorous effort. More and more dissatisfied with the present, they yet appear more and more indifferent about the future. Address them either as bodies or individuals, with arguments in favour of political exertion, and the universal answer will be, *cui bono?* Under present circumstances, indeed, for what should they agitate?—only for a result which could not be maintained even, still less improved, without fresh agitation. Constant political agitation is entirely repugnant to their interests and habits. Tired of being kept for years "in a state bordering on revolution"—seeing that each small step in Reform requires as much exertion as would obtain a final measure—deaf to the oft-repeated assurance, "this is the last struggle with the Tories"—sick of one "great crisis" after another, each of which turns out to be no crisis at all, but only an accession of uneasiness—the bulk of middle-class Reformers will no more be stirred to action by any delusive appeal. In order to "conquer peace," they would yet fight in earnest—but for nothing else. Nay, it may be reasonably expected that, unless some definite and final object of exertion be speedily held out to them, very many of this class will, for the sake of peace, go over to the enemy.

Another circumstance conduces to desertion from the Reform ranks. There is no greater mistake than to suppose, as some do, that many of the non-electors wish well to the Tories. The working classes, as a body, are far less inclined to Toryism than any of the Mere Whigs—they may be said to hate every practice and principle of Toryism. But it is perfectly true, and as deeply to be regretted, that a feeling has grown up amongst them during the last year or two, which threatens serious injury to the cause of Reform, and is therefore viewed with exultation by the Tories. We shall take an early opportunity of laying before our readers some important though unpleasant information on this subject. For the present, suffice it to say, that a large majority (we fear) of the class of non-electors are inclined to separate themselves from the Middle-class Reformers—to set up a standard of their own—and, if not to oppose those with whom they were so closely united in 1831 and '32, at least to withhold from them all support like that which enabled them to obtain the present suffrage. This disposition of the non-electors naturally alarms the class of voters, and furnishes them with a motive, over and above their love of peace, for preferring Toryism, if strong and stable, to the feeble, uncertain, and objectless kind of government with which we have been afflicted since last Easter.

But whence arises this tendency to separation, or almost hostility, between Reforming voters and non-electors? It arises from the want of *a common object*. Both classes were satisfied with the Durham policy as announced at Glasgow in 1834. Even now, let us hope, the two classes would cordially unite upon that policy. In that policy, and in nothing less, there would be presented to the Middle class Reformers an object worth agitating for—the resting-place at which to effect practical retorms without further organic change or agitation—and to the class of non-electors, if it be not too late, a sufficient motive for reviving their political union with the others. If it be not too late! What would have been easy at the beginning of 1835, or even towards the close of last session, is difficult now, and may soon become impossible. The Melbourne Whigs should know by this time how dangerous are delays. Happily the Independent Reformers in Parliament seem to have recollected this proverb. Theirs is the Durham policy; and they are now pursuing it with vigour and good effect. This policy might carry the Melbourne Whigs triumphantly through a general election. If they should prefer that of the Mere Whigs, which tends to a shameful coalition with Peel and Lyndhurst, the present House of Commons will suit their purpose very well. But if they do really intend to appeal from the Lords to the Country, let them be sure that their course will become more and more difficult and dangerous with every day's delay in the adoption of a policy calculated to unite and stimulate "*all* classes of Reformers."—*Spectator, Feb.* 25.

REPRESENTATION OF LIVERPOOL.

Mr. James Brancker, who, at the request of the Reformers, promised to come forward, as the second candidate on the liberal side, whenever a general election might occur, has, in consequence of the delicate state of Mrs. Brancket's health, been reluctantly compelled to withdraw his pretensions to the honour of representing his native town in Parliament. Mr. Brancker is one of the most

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popular men in Liverpool, and had family considerations permitted him to stand as a candidate, he would, most likely, have been returned as the colleague of Mr. Ewart. Who the majority of the Reformers will select as Mr. Brancker's successor in the candidateship remains to be seen. A second candidate they are, we believe, determined to have at the next general election, come when it may. The names of several public men as well as of several of our fellow-townsmen have been mentioned as fit and proper persons to be brought forward on the Reform interest. Among the latter we find the name of Robert E. Harvey, Esq. Few individuals are better known than Mr. Harvey; and there is none for whom every thorough-going Reformer entertains a higher respect. He, in conjunction with Mr. Rathbone, devoted his time and spent his money in the attempt to purify the constituency of Liverpool by promoting the disfranchisement of the corrupt freemen. That attempt was unsuccessful, but the disclosures made during the investigation into the conduct of the old freemen not only promoted the success of the Reform Bill, but were mainly instrumental in proving the necessity of Municipal Reform. Mr. Harvey was, for nearly three years, as the delegate of the Reformers of Liverpool, actively employed, in London, in promoting the cause of national and local reform. Such a man would make an invaluable representative of the interests of any constituency; and, if it should be deemed judicious to bring him forward as a candidate, we feel confident that he would, if elected, make a most useful, and would soon become a most influential, member of the House of Commons.—*Albion, March* 6.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON 1st MARCH 1837.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depôt of the Regt. is stationed.

1st Life Guards, Hyde Park.
2nd do. Windsor.
Royal Horse Guards, Regent's Park.
1st Dragoon Guards, Manchester.
2nd do. Longford.
3rd do. Ballincollig.
4th do. Dorchester.
5th do. Leeds.
6th do. Nottingham.
7th do. Birmingham.
1st Dragoons, Dublin.
2nd do Dundalk.
3rd do. Cahir.
4th do. Bombay.
6th do. Brighton.
7th Hussars, Hounslow.
8th do. Dublin.
9th Lancers, Edinburgh.
10th Hussars, York.
11th Light Dragoons, Bengal.
12th Lancers, Coventry.
13th Light Dragoons, Madras.
14th do. Glasgow.
15th Hussars, Newbridge.
16th Lancers, Bengal.
17th do. Ipswich.
Grenadier Guards [1st batt.] Wellington B.
Do. [2nd batt.] St. John's Wood.
Do. [3rd batt.] Brighton and Windsor.
Coldstream Guards [1st batt.] Dublin.
Do. [2nd batt] St. George's B.
Sc. Fusilier Guards [1st batt.] Portman B
Do. [2nd batt.] The Tower.
1st Foot [1st batt.] Limerick.
Do. [2nd battalion] Canada; Boyle.
2nd do. Bombay; Chatham.
3rd do. Bengal; Chatham.
4th do. New South W. do.
5th do. Malta, ord. to Ion. Isl.; Gosport.
6th do. Bombay; Chatham.
7th do. Bolton.
8th do. Jamaica; Castlebar.
9th do. Bengal; Chatham.
10th do. Ionian Isles; Brecon.
11th do. Ionian Isles; Waterford.
12th do. Athlone.
13th do. Bengal; Chatham.
14th do. West Indies; Wexford.
15th do. Canada; Galway.
16th do. Bengal; Chatham.
17th do. Bombay; Chatham.
18th do. Ceylon; Galway.
19th do. Buttevant.
20th do. Bombay, on pass, home; Chatham.
21st do. Van Diemen's Land; Chatham.
22nd do. Jamaica; Templemore.
23rd do. Kilkenny.
24th do. Canada; Youghal.
25th do. Templemore.
26th do. Bengal; Chatham.
27th do. Cape of G. Hope; Chatham.
28th do. N. S. W. Chatham.
29th do. Mauritius; Devonport.
30th do. Bermuda; Hull.
31st do. Bengal; Chatham.
32nd do. Canada; Plymouth.
33rd do. Gibraltar; Birr.
34th do. America; Newbridge.
35th do. Mauritius; Cork.
36th do. W. Indies; Plymouth.
37th do. Jamaica; Plymouth.
38th do. Weedon.
39th Foot Madras; Chatham.
40th do. Bombay; Chatham.
41st do. Madras; Chatham.
42nd do. Edinburgh.
43rd do. America; Plymouth.
44th do. Bengal; Chatham.
45th do. Madras; Chatham.
46th do Dublin.
47th do. Malta; Portsmouth.
48th do. Manchester.
49th do. Bengal; Chatham.
50th do. New S. W. do.
51st do. Belfast.
52nd do. Gibraltar; Carlisle.
53rd do. Ionian Isles; Cork.
54th do. Madras; Chatham.
55th do. Madras; Chatham.
56th do. Jamaica; Sunderland.
57th do. Madras; Chatham.
58th do. Ceylon; Portsmouth.
59th do. Malta; Portsmouth.
60th do. [1st batt.] Malta; Newcastle.
Do. [2nd batt.] Gibraltar; Jersey.
61st do. Ceylon; Fermoy
62nd do. Madras; Chatham.
63rd do. Madras; Chatham.
64th do. Jamaica; Fort George.
65th do. W. Indies; Kinsale.
66th do. Canada; Kinsale.
67th do. W. Indies; Sheerness.
68th do. Gibraltar; Portsmouth.
69th do. W. Indies; Chatham.
70th do. Malta; Guernsey.
71st do. Dublin.
72nd do. Cape of Good Hope; Limerick.
73rd do. Ionian Isles; Mullingar.
74th do. West Indies; Perth.
75th do. Cape of Good Hope; Naas.
76th do. W. Indies; Stirling.
77th do. Dublin.
78th do. Ceylon; Armagh.
79th do. Glasgow.
80th do. Chatham, ord. for N. S. Wales.
81st do. Gibraltar; Clare Castle.
82nd do. Gibraltar; Cork.
83rd do. America; Stockport.
84th do. Jamaica; Waterford.
85th do. America; Clonmel.
86th do. W. Indies; Fermoy.
87th do. Mauritius; Nenagh.
88th do. Portsmouth.
89th do. W. Indies; Omagh.
90th do. Ceylon; Tralee.
91st do. St. Helena; Drogheda.
92nd do. Malta; Londonderry.
93rd do. Newry.
94th do. Birr.
95th do. Dublin.
96th do. Enniskillen.
97th do. Woolwich.
98th do. C. of G. H., ord. home; Portsmouth
99th do. Mauritius, ord. home; Plymouth.
Rifle Brig. [1st batt.] Chatham.
Do. [2nd batt.] Ion. Isles, ord. home; Dover.
Royal Staff Corps Hythe.
1st West India Regiment Trinidad, &c.
2nd do. New Providence and Honduras.
Ceylon Rifle Regt. Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Riflemen Cape of Good Hope.
Royal African Colonial Corps Sierra Leone.
Royal Newfoundland Veteran Comp. Newfd.
Royal Malta Fencibles Malta.

United Service Journal, for March.

THE WORLD WELIVE IN.

Monck Mason's narrative of the great balloon expedition to Germany is a remarkably curious and interesting detail. In process of time this document will be treasnred, as the longbook of the Argonauts might have been by the Colchians or Greeks. The variety of ascents which Mr Green had made, amounting to 226, had justly taken off a good deal of the nervousness natural to the feelings of one swept up three or four miles into the air, and flying over the earth at the rate of forty miles an hour. But this dexterity had produced two improvements of the first importance. One was, the use of coal gas in place of hydrogen. The expense of the hydrogen, and its affinity for the atmosphere, rendered it a most difficult and wasteful mode of inflation. The still more important invention was, that of the guide rope, a rope of considerable length and magnitude, trailing on the ground, and if over the sea, with a sufficient quantity of water, liquid ballast, contained in vessels drawn along the surface. This invention promises to approach nearer to the required means of directing the balloon than any other which has been suggested. It gives what has been chiefly demanded, a power *out* of the air to act on the air, so as to produce the power of steerage. "Another striking feature in this discovery," says Mr Mason "is the altered aspect under which it enables the æronant to regard the perils of the sea. The ocean, now no longer the dreaded enemy of the aerial voyager, becomes at once his greatest friend; and instead of opposing his progress, offers him advantages more certain than even the earth itself, with all its promised security, is calculated to contribute."

Mr. Holland, a gentleman of scientific habits, projected the enterprise which has so strikingly signalized ærostation in our day. On Monday, November 7, 1836—at half past one in the afternoon, the balloon rose from Vauxhall Gardens with a moderate breeze from the south-east. It passed over Kent. The weather was singularly fine. At five minutes past four they first saw the sea. After passing Canterbury the course altered towards the north, which would have carried them into the German ocean. The point was now to change the course in the direction of Paris. Ballast was now thrown out, the balloon rose into an upper current, recovered her direction to the south-east, and crossed the Straits of Dover in exactly an hour, about 3000 feet above the level of the sea.

It was fifty minutes past five, consequently the ballon rapidly plunged into night. The aspect of the world beneath now became curious in the extreme. The whole plane of the earth's surface for leagues round, as far and farther than the eye could distinctly embrace, seemed absolutely teeming with the scattered fires of the population, and exhibited a starry spectacle below, that almost rivalled the lustre of the firmament above. Incessantly, during the earlier portion of the night before the inhabitants had retired to rest, large sources of light, Exhibiting the presence of some more extensive community would appear just looming above the distant horizon in the direction in which they were advancing, bearing at first no faint resemblance to some vast conflagration. By degrees, as they drew nigher, this confused mass of illumination would appear to increase in intensity extending over a larger portion of the view, and assuming a more distinct appearance, until at length, as the balloon passed directly over the spot, it suddenly resolved itself into streets and squares, exhibiting ths perfect model of a town, but diminished into curious minuteness by the height from which it was seen. In this manner the æronauts rapidly traversed a large space of the continent, embracing a vast succession of towns and villages, solely distinguishable by their nightly illumination. One of those views singularly captivated their attention. They approached a district which seemed actually to blaze with innumerable fires, studding the whole horizon. As they swept along, they saw a central city in the midst of this circle of flame, with every line of its streets marked out by its particular range of illumination. The theatres and other public buildings, the squares, and all the more prominent features of the city, were indicated by the larger accumulations of light. They could even hear the busy murmur of the population —the whole forming an earthly picture of the most striking contrast to the darkness, the serenity, and the silence of the vast region above in which they were moving. This was the city of Liege, whose surrounding iron founderies formed the horizon of flame. This was the last spectacle of the kind which met their eyes. Thenceforth it was all midnight, every sound was hushed, every light died, and all was solemn and awful obscurity. Withdrawn from the earth, which was buried in the profoundest stillness, they looked to the heavens. There was no moon. The hue of the sky was intensely black, but the stars, redoubled in their lustre, shone like sparks of the whitest silver. Occasional flashes of lightning came from the north.

In a situation, which it was never in the power of man to describe before, the sketch of night, given by Mr. Mason, has all the interest of a new source of ideas. "Nothing," says this clever describer, "could exceed the density of night, which prevailed during this part of the voyage. Not a single terrestrial object could any where be distinguished. An unfathomable abyss of "darkness visible" seemed to encompass us on every side. And, as we looked forward into its black obscurity in the direction in which we were proceeding, we could scarcely resist the impression that we were cleaving our way through *a determinable mass of black marble*, in which we were imbedded, and which, *solid a few inches before us*, seemed to soften as we approached, in order to admit us further within the precincts of its cold and dusky enclosure. Even the lights, which at times we lowered from the car, instead of dispelling, seemed only to augment the intensity of the surrounding darkness; and as they descended deeper into its frozen bosom, absolutely to melt their way downward." The cold was at the point of congelation. The oil, the water, and the coffee, were completely frozen. Yet the sufferings of the æronauts were not severe, in consequence of their being entirely exempt from the action of the wind.

While they were thus rushing on with almost whirlwind rapidity through this ocean of darkness, yet almost wholly unconscious of motion, an incident occurred calculated to alarm them in an extraordinary degree. By the discharge of ballast the balloon had suddenly risen to an elevation of above 12,000 feet (about two miles). In a few moments after, they heard a violent burst from the top of the balloon, followed by a loud rustling of the silk, and all the signs of its having been suddenly torn open. Immediately the car began to toss, as if severed from the ropes, and appeared to be sinking to the earth. A second and a third explosion followed rapidly, evidently giving the voyagers the impression that they were upon the point of being dashed to pieces.

But the alarm was brief. The great machine suddenly recovered its stillness, and all was calm again. The concussions were subsequently accounted for by the stretching of the network on the surface of the ballon, which had become frozen during the night. When the machine suddenly shot up into the higher atmosphere it swelled, and it was the resistance of the frozen network to this swelling which produced the successive explosions. The sinking of the car was an illusion, occasioned by the surprise and suddenness of the action. When the network had been relieved, and the ballon was thus suffered to take its proper shape, all was calm and regular once more.

During the darkness they were sometimes perplexed with sounds from either earth or air, so strongly resembling the heaving of waters against some vast line of shore, that they were tempted to think themselves speeding along the shores of the German Ocean, or hovering above the Baltic. From this apprehension, however, they were relieved by the recollection that their course was unchanged. At length they saw the day, but under the most novel and interesting circumstances. About six o'clock, after crossing the Rhine, the balloon rose to a considerable elevation, and showed them a gladdening glimpse of the sun. The view was now magnificent; the balloon occupying the centre of a horizon of 300 miles diameter, and comprising in a single vast view, scarcely less than 80,000 square miles. The country that spread below, was a rich, undulating, and boundless landscape, with the Rhine dividing it, and losing itself among the vapours that still clung to the hills, or covered the valleys. The ascents and descents of the balloon still more varied the prospect. A rapid descent first hid the sun from their view, and they were wrapped in the night which still shadowed the lower region of the air. Again they rose within sight of this splendid display; again lost it. And it was not until after they had thus made the sun rise three times, and set twice, that they could regard daylight as complete upon the mighty expanse below. They now thought of making their final descent. But the question arose, "where were they?" They saw below them ranges of forest, wide plains, and large spaces covered with snow, giving the rather startling impression, that they had passed the bounds of civilized Europe, and were hovering over the deserts of Poland, or the inhospitable Steppes of Russia. However, they now resolved upon descending; and, after two attempts, baffled by the failure of the wind, and the nature of the ground, alighted in safety at half-past seven in the morning in the Grand Duchy of Nassau, and about two leagues from Weilburg. The voyage occupied eighteen hours, and was inextent about 500 British miles.

This was altogether an extraordinary achievement. It was almost the first instance, in which the balloon has not been used as a mere toy, but when directed to practical utility. The narrative says, that the means of the machine were so entirely *un*exhausted, that if they had been so inclined, they might have circumnavigated the globe. The grand difficulty hitherto has been threefold—the want of a sufficient ascending power to carry up a sufficient number of persons, their provisions and apparatus; the want of a power of steerage; and the hazards of the descent. The first and the last seem to have been fully obviated in the present instance. The directing power is still the problem; yet we find that Mr. Green, with perfect ease, altered his course from north to south by ascending into the southern current, and his contrivance of the drag rope is exactly on the same principle of resistance by which the helm acts on a ship's way. The application does not seem to have been much relied on; and it is certainly yet to be regarded as simply the first rudiment of the art. But whether its improved form, or the actual application of steam, or other machinery, within the car, shall be matter of future trial, is is impossible to doubt that this voyage deserves to awaken philosophical interest once more, and equally deserves to be recorded among the most brilliant, sagacious, and successful enterprises of British intelligence in the nineteenth century.

An odd circumstance the other day threw all Valenciennes into laughter. Two workmen in a sugar refinery quarrelled. In the tussle, one threw the other, head over heels, into a copper of molasses. The half suffocated man at last scrambled out, and as he naturally had no desire to hazard being thrown in again, he ran to the house of the procureur. But he had been completely covered over with the sugary material; and at every step he took it began to harden and whiten by the exposure to the air. The day, too, was frosty, and he soon seemed frosted all over. The populace, of course, gathered round to gaze on the wonder. But the sugar began to be not merely white but stiff, and before he reached the procureur's door, his limbs began to feel in fetters. His legs first refused to move; then his arm clung to his side; then he was unable to lift his hand to the knocker, and was compelled to ask a bystander to knock for him. His ridiculous embarrassment, his rage, and his congelation, kept the crowd in a perpetual roar. The delay at the magistrate's door made him grow whiter and stiffer, more angry, and more ridiculous every moment. By the time that he was let in, he was on the point of emulating Lot's wife, with only the difference between a pillar of sugar and a pillar of salt. He was a walking sweetmeat of the largest dimensions. In a few minutes his only moveable organ was his tongue. The procureur ordered him to be *boiled*.—*Blackwood Magazine, for March.*

MISCELLANEA.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MISS MACAULEY.—Miss Elizabeth Wright Macauley, a lady who has been some time known to the public in the varied and opposite characters of actress and preacher of the Gospel, who some few years ago left the stage and became the occupant and preacher of a chapel in the metropolis, and who subsequently returned to her former profession, died suddenly at York on Wednesday last. It appears, that for the last twelve months, Miss Macauley had been travelling through the provinces, delivering lectures on "domestic philosophy," which were interspersed with recitations, &c. During the last three weeks, she had been sojourning at York, delivering a course of lectures in the Merchant's Hall.—Tuesday evening was the third lecture delivered by her in in that city. On that evening she appeared in excellent health and spirits. On the following day (Wednesday) her health appeared better than usual, and her spirits very good, until towards nine o'clock in the evening, when she suddenly fell from her chair in her apartments, apparently in a fit. Medical assistance was speedily procured, but notwithstanding the attentions she received, the eventful life of this lady terminated the same night. A coroner's inquest was held on Thursday last, when a verdict was returned of "Died by the visitation of God." It appeared from the evidence at the inquest, that the deceased was 52 years of age, and was in very straightened circumstances. She had had a fit a short time previously, during her lectures at York, from which she recovered.—*Conservative Journal, March* 4.

NEW POOR LAW BILL.—A public meeting was held on Monday at the Crown and Anchor tavern, for the purpose of petitioning for a repeal of the New Poor Law. Earl Stanhope in the chair. The earnest interest evinced by the noble lord in all matters relating to the poor, is worthy of such an enlightened nobleman, and we are happy to vie with him in kindly sympathy with our more unfortunate fellow-beings. The speech of the noble earl was temperate, argumentative, and benevolent. Our space will not permit us to do more than refer our readers to the noble earl's indignant repulse of Lord Brougham's cold-blooded philosophy, and the soul-less and inhuman principles of the political economists:—"Here I cannot help adverting," said Lord Stanhope, "to the detestable doctrine advanced by Lord Brougham—(tremendous groans), that his lordship said he wished the people of this country should be driven to a coarser kind of food—(continued groans); and he ventured to cast ridicule and contempt on a man far greater than himself—a statesman, who held the reins of power for the period of fifteen years and who said it was requisite that every labourer in the country should be enabled to provide himself and his family with an abundance of food, sufficient in quantity, as well as wholesome in quality—that he should have sufficient, and all other articles requisite for his personal comfort, and that he should also keep a cow.—Such was the language of Mr. Pitt—(immense cheering), and which language Lord Brougham attempted to treat with ridicule and contempt. If it were possible to realise the wish of Lord Brougham, a wish which is utterly impossible, for I know the spirit and resolution of Englishmen, and know that they would not be driven by Lord Brougham or any other individual—(loud cheers),—but if it were possible, and I state it only for the sake of argument, what would be the effect on the cultivators of the soil, and those who toil in the manufacturing districts? It would be not only an injury to these; but an injury to the whole community. The saving in the whole of the poor-rate, even 6,000,000*l*. would not compensate for the total loss of that security of property which has hitherto been enjoyed by the country—essential to civilized society itself. As for myself, although advanced in years, I would rather endeavour to earn my bread by my own exertions, than increase to any extent my income, by such detestable means as this measure offers to us." Several strong resolutions were then passed condemnatory of the measure. The poorer classes in some places are too much at the mercy of their Whig masters to make any manifestation of dislike of this bill, and it becomes more peremptorily the duty, then, of all who can act independently, to defend them. Our best wishes and best energies are at their service.—*Conservative Journal, March* 4.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM.—The conduct of Sir James Graham, in attacking with so much virulence his old political associates upon the debate on the Irish municipal bill, has excited a strong feeling of disgust in the political circles. Sir James Graham had last year manifested such a strong Tory bias—had exhibited such wanton disregard of all his former professions—that every political party had ceased to put faith in him; but when to this is added a wanton and gratuitous assault upon his former associates, and a hypocritical pretence of a regard for religion is set up as a reason for withholding political rights, it is not to be wondered at that disgust should be the uppermost feeling in every man's mind who has the slightest regard for his political honesty and consistency. For more than 60 years the opinions of the yeomanry of this district have been Liberal. It was under the old blue (or independent) flag that Sir James himself first won honour, and obtained confidence. When was he most popular with the yeomanry of his "native country?" Not, assuredly, when reviling the Whigs and Radicals, his former associates, but when denouncing the "great birds of prey," and assuring his *then* admiring constituents that "blue he had been, blue he was, and blue he should ever be."—*Carlisle Journal.—Globe, Feb.* 24.

THE LATE SIR JOHN SOANE.—The executors and trustees under the will of this gentleman have refused to make themselves participators in the testator's feelings, by taking upon themselves the trusts conferred on them by that document, which consequently remains unproved. Mr. Soane, heir-at-law, has, by the advice of several advocates of the Ecclesiastical Court, entered a *caveat* against the admission of a testamentary paper, on the plea of insanity. He has left a great number of small annuities, and after the death of all the legatees he has made a Mr. Foxall residuary legatee. This individual, who is a respectable tradesman, is in no degree related to or connected with Sir John. The majority of the legatees have expressed their desire to see the family property, which amounts to nearly 200,000*l*. restored to Sir John's own family.

LYNDHURST'S "ALLEN" SPEECH.—Mr. Sheil, in the debate on Wednesday night, alluding to this famous speech, said,—"I am surprised that, at the moment the phrase was uttered, the Duke of Wellington did not start up and say, that those *aliens* had done their duty.—(Immense cheering.) The Duke of Wellington is not a man of a peculiary excitable temperament; his mind is too martial for sudden emotions; but yet I cannot help feeling surprised, that when he heard expressions so affronting to his country, he did not recollect how often in the field and in the fight the Irish Roman Catholics have been the auxiliaries of his renown. He ought not to have forgotten Vimeira, and Badajoz, and Salamanca, and Toulouse, and the last and glorious conflict which crowned all former victories. I will appeal to the gallant and honourable soldier apposite—(Sir H. Harding)—I know he bears in his breast a brave and generous heart: let him tell how on that day, when the destinies of mankind were trembling in the balance; when the batteries, with fatal precision, spread slaughter over the field, and men fell in heaps; when the legions of France rushed to the fight, and, inspired by the voice of their mighty leader, rushed again an again to the onset; the gallant soldier opposite will tell you that in that last hour of thousands the *aliens* did not flinch. And when at length the moment for the decisive British charge arrived, and the Great Captain cried out 'Now, boys! at them'—he will tell you, for he must remember, whether the Irishman, the Catholic Irishman was less forward in throwing himself upon the foe. He will tell you, that on that day the blood of the men of England, Ireland, and Scotland was poured forth together: they fought in the same field—they died the same death—they were stretched in the same pit—their dust was commingled—the same dew of heaven fell upon the earth that covered them, the same grass sprung from the soil which covered their graves. And is it to be endured that we should be called aliens and complete strangers to that empire for whose salvation our best blood was shed?"—(Enthusiastic cheering in the midst of which Mr. Sheil sat down.—*Albion, Feb.* 27.

THE GRAND SCENE IN THE COMMONS.—We have been favoured with the following letter by a Member of Parliament present at the debate, and who, we *know*, shared in the enthusiasm of the victory:—"The circumstance that marked the scene was this: Lord Lyndhurst was imprudent enough to sit under the gallery; I whispered it to Sheil; he arranged his sentence accordingly, and when he alluded to the charge made by Lord Lyndhurst against the Irish, as being 'aliens,' there was a general burst from the Irish around him; the English caught it; it extended all round the house, with the exception of the Opposition seats—echo upon echo—the galleries above, and the Members below, all stretched over to look down at the unfortunate personage. There he sat, *red* at first; but, afterwards, when the clamour increased, he turned as pale as death; and, crossing his arms, shrunk back to the bench. The Speaker got up, and attempted to allay the sensation. It was in vain. One Englishman cried, '*Turn him out—out, out.*' The strangers were in the gallery, the reporters in theirs, and this scene of general condemnation lasted for nearly five minutes. Never before was such a scene beheld in a House of Commons. *It struck terror to his heart*; and the burst of indignation thus expressed by four hundred of the representatives of the men of rank, birth, and education was a most striking feature in the history of the times. *No punishment* could have been so severe; its suddenness, the electricity with which it spread, and the continued vigour of the reprimand ought to have sunk into his soul. Yet, it is said, this will only make him meditate more mischief. Never did I witness such a scene in such a society. I really believe if he had been close to the door he might have been torn in pieces. It was a grand exhibition—a nation's condemnation!"—*Dublin Evening Post.*

LORD STANLEY IN 1832.—What said Lord Stanley in May, 1832, when the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and the above aulic council of noble Lords ran their heads against the Reform Bill, and when they thought the mere fiat of their high and mighty and irresponsible will could kick ought reform, and make Cabinet Ministers of them? He jumped on the table at Brookes's, and, with clenched fist, and livid eye, and ribald tongue, called the Duke of Wellington, not, indeed, "a stunted corporal," but—"*a fool,*" ay, a fool! There was a murmur of disapprobation; but he not the less pursued *his high argument*. "Fool! No, he is not a fool. Yes, he is a fool, if he thinks to govern this country in spite of the Commons." These were his words; he may recite them in front of Apsley-house, or if his patron Sir Robert let him in at the side door, and tell him that it is decided they are to take office at all risks, he may recal the closing words of that stormy oration at Brookes's, when, denouncing the Tory grasp at office, he exclaimed to the friends of his youth, of his house, of his party, and of his principles, "*Yes, gentlemen, we will retire without a spot, and without reproach and leave for them* (his now friends) *infamy and place.*" He may remember these words, and go out and weep bitterly. Passion, arrogance, and dissappointed ambition are as sore tempters as gold.—*Morning Chronicle.*

General De Rigny has been treated with little ceremony since his return to France, and is to be tried by Court Martial, for his imputed offences on the *déroute* from Constantine. The trial excites much interest. We have heard, from our correspondents in France, many anecdotes of this affair, of which the following is, we believe, a pretty correct outline. The Arabs having appeared in some force, General De Rigny rode off in person to look for Marshal Clausel, but not finding the latter where he expected, exclaimed—"*Mais où donc le Maréchal se cache-t-il?* which naturally incensed Clausel, and prompted his angry order of the day. But the best of the story is that the Marshal invited De Rigny to dinner the day after the occurrence, and De Rigny, swallowing the ordure dined with the Marshal! *United Service Journal for March.*

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETOR by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. Church lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.